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1918

THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Ontario Library Association

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

AT THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY, TORONTO

(REFERENCE LIBRARY)

EASTER MONDAY and TUESDAY,

APRIL 1st and 2nd, 1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ONTARIO



TORONTO:

Printed and Published by A. T. WILGRESS, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

1918

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MISS MARY J. L. BLACK
President Ontario Library Association
1917-1918

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OF THE

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THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Ontario Library Association

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING

HELD AT THE

Hotel Windsor, Windsor, Ontario

ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1902

AND THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1902

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY

1902

Printed and Published by J. W. H. WILSON, 100 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ont.

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ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Organized in 1900

Officers and Standing Committees for 1918-19

Officers.

PRESIDENT: F. P. Gavin, B.A., The Public Library, Windsor.

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., The Public Library, Kitchener.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd., 81 Collier Street, Toronto.

COUNCILLORS:

W. J. Sykes, B.A., The Carnegie Library, Ottawa.

W. H. Murch, The Public Library, St. Thomas.

W. Briden, B.A., The Public Library, St. Catharines.

Miss Elizabeth Moir, The Public Library, Toronto.

Miss Norah Thomson, B.A., The Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie.

Miss Mary J. L. Black, ex-President, The Public Library, Fort William.

Legal Committee: Norman Gurd, B.C.L., His Honour Judge Hardy, the Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

Distribution of Public Documents: L. J. Burpee, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

1910-1911

Report of the Executive Committee for the year 1910-1911

1911

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Association held at the University of Toronto, June 1st, 1911

By the Executive Committee, consisting of the following members:

President: Mr. J. H. H. [Name] Secretary: Mr. J. H. H. [Name] Treasurer: Mr. J. H. H. [Name]

1911

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the University of Toronto, June 1st, 1911

Resolved, That the following report be presented to the Association:

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1911

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the University of Toronto, June 1st, 1911

THE ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
WILL HOLD ITS
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

ON

Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd, 1918

IN THE

PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY, TORONTO

Corner College and St. George Streets

(Bloor, College and Carlton cars pass the door)

Special Guests.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto.
A. L. Boyd, Esq., of the Sheldon School of Business, Toronto.
E. Wyly Grier, Esq., of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Officers.

PRESIDENT: Miss Mary J. L. Black, Librarian of Public Library, Fort William.
1ST VICE-PRESIDENT: F. P. Gavin, B.A., of the Public Library Board, Windsor.
2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: D. M. Grant, B.A., of the Public Library Board, Sarnia.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd., 81 Collier Street, Toronto.

The Meetings will commence promptly and the programme will be strictly followed.

MONDAY, APRIL 1ST., 1918.

Morning Session, 10.30 to 12.15 o'clock.

- 10.30. Minutes.
- 10.45. Reports of Committees.
- 11.15. Appointment of Nominating Committee and of Resolutions Committee.
The Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, Toronto.
The Executive Committee will meet at 12.30 o'clock.

Afternoon Session, 2.00 to 5.30 o'clock.

- 2.10. Welcome by T. L. Church, Esq., Mayor of the City of Toronto.
- 2.30. "The Personal Element in the Work of the Librarian."
Mr. A. L. Boyd, The Sheldon School of Business.
- 3.00. "What do the People think and say about the Public Library, and Why?"
Mrs. William Dorrington, Public Library, Alton.
Miss Eleanor Holmes, Public Library, Picton.

Mr. Arthur Kinsinger, Public Library, Niagara Falls.

Ten minutes allowed to each and fifteen minutes for general discussion in three-minute periods.

3.50. "Materials for efficient Library Service."

Mr. William Briden, Librarian, Public Library, St. Catharines.

4.15. "Canadian Art and its relationship to the Library."

Mr. E. Wyly Grier of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Monday Evening.

8.15. Chairman's Address.

Mr. George H. Locke, Chief Librarian of the Public Library, Toronto.

8.25. The President's Address.—"Concerning some Popular Fallacies."

Miss Mary J. L. Black, Librarian of the Public Library, Fort William.

9.00. Address.—"What a Public Library Can Do for the Development of a Community,"

Sir Robert Falconer, M.A., LL.D., President of the University of Toronto.

9.30. Informal Reception.

The Library Building in all its departments will be opened to the members of the Association and their friends, through the courtesy of the Toronto Public Library Board and the Chief Librarian. The Historical Room, containing the valuable John Ross Robertson collection of pictures, illustrating Canadian History, and the collection of pictures of Canadian birds are especially worthy of inspection.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2ND, 1918.

Morning Session; 9.00 to 12.15.

9.00. Report of Resolutions Committee.

Report of Nominating Committee and Election of Officers.

9.40. "Dealing with Newspapers."

Mr. Fred Landon, B.A., Librarian Public Library, London.

10.10. "Reaching our Rural Readers."

Mr. Colin G. Hawkins, Brownsville.

10.30. Discussion.

10.45. "Training the Public to Demand the Best."

Rev. James J. Patterson, B.A., Sarnia.

11.05. Discussion.

11.25. "Biography for a Canadian Library."

Mr. W. J. Sykes, B.A., Librarian Public Library, Ottawa.

11.45. Business.

(Meeting of the Executive Committee at 12.00 o'clock noon in the Board Room).

Afternoon.

3.00. Informal Round Table on Children's Work.

Miss Carrie Banting, Children's Librarian, Hamilton Public Library, Chairman.

A story will be told by Miss Norah Thomson, B.A., Librarian, Sault Ste. Marie Public Library.

The topics discussed will be of a general nature, and everyone with a problem, or who can help in solving problems, will be welcomed.

EXHIBIT OF BOOKS AND LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

There will be an Exhibition of Books and Supplies for Public Libraries in the Gallery of the Reference Library. This will be open on Tuesday afternoon also, so that after the adjournment of the Association this interesting Exhibition may be seen and an afternoon profitably spent in selecting books for purchase.

NOTES.

Bring a note book so that you can take home an interesting and practical account of what you have seen and heard. Your memory will not be good enough to recollect all that was worth while, and your Board expects to enjoy your description of this great convention.

Present your report to your Board in such a form that the editors of your local newspapers will be glad to quote from it. In other words, make "a good story" which always makes "good copy" which in turn makes "good reading."

DELEGATES IN ATTENDANCE, 1918

These showed their interest by their presence. Are you in the list?

L., Librarian; T., Trustee.

Acton	Miss Lettie Scott, L.
Alton	Mrs. W. Dorrington, T.
Aylmer	Miss Kathleen Byram; W. W. Rutherford, B.A., T.
Ayr	Thomas Fairgrieve, L.
Barrie	Mrs. S. C. Sproule, L.
Belleville	A. R. Walker, L.; A. C. Wilkin, T.
Brantford	E. D. Henwood, L.; Miss Winifred Matheson, Asst. L.
Brownsville	Mr. Colin C. Hawkins, T.
Brockville	Miss M. M. Stewart, L.
Burk's Falls	Miss Jessie Wilson, L.
Burlington	Mrs. E. Weber, L.
Caledon	Rev. Jenkins Burkholder, T.
Chatham	Miss E. M. Barassin, Asst. L.; Wm. E. Park, T.; J. A. Walker, T.
Chesley	W. D. Bell, T.
Clinton	Miss M. G. Rudd, L.
Collingwood	J. H. Irwin, M.D., T.; David Williams, ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.
Don	Miss Mary E. Duncan, L.; Miss L. Pearl, Muirhead, T.
Dundas	Miss C. McSherry, L.; W. F. Moore, ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.
Elora	J. G. Beam.
Forest	Mrs. Bessie Woodhouse, L.
Fort William	Miss M. J. L. Black, L.
Gananoque	Miss M. M. Carpenter, L.; C. J. P. Wilson, T.
Goderich	Miss Marjorie Aitken, Asst. L.
Grimsby	Miss M. E. Forman, L.
Guelph	Miss A. M. Harris, L.; Miss M. Norrie; Miss J. N. H. Reed; W. Tytler, B.A., ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.
Hagersville	Rev. J. M. Whitelaw, T.; Miss Edith J. Hind.
Hai'eysbury	G. T. Ware, T.
Hamilton	Adam Hunter, L.; Assistant Librarians: Miss Carrie Banting; Anna L. Kavanagh; Miss M. Dawson; Gladys E. Dewey; Sarah D. M. Fisher; Miss M. A. Ireland; Belle Jarvis; E. A. Leishman; Sara Little; Amy B. McNair; M. Pugsley; May Rousseaux; Grace Simpson; H. I. Springer; B. Vallance; Nelly E. Ward; Caroline Wilson, Edna Zealand.
Hespeler	Miss Isabella Jardine, L.
Ingersoll	Miss Jessie E. Rorke, L.; Mr. Thales, T.
Kingston	Mrs. A. Kennedy, L.
Kitchener	Miss B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., L.
Lakefield	Miss Edith Griffin, L. and T.
Leamington	S. J. Courtice, T.
London	Fred. Landon, B.A., L.; Miss Louise Gahan, L.
Madoc	H. G. Arnold, B.A., T.
Midland	W. J. Thorburn, T.
Mildmay	Rev. H. B. Storey, T.
Minden	Edgar A. Rogers, T.
Mount Brydges	R. H. Bellamy, T.
Newmarket	Mrs. David Hamilton, L.
Niagara Falls	M. T. Butters, L.; Miss Jessie Geary, Asst. L.; Arthur Kinzinger, T.
Oakville	Mrs. M. C. Irvine, L.
Orangeville	E. Hackett, T.
Oshawa	Mrs. E. J. Jacobi, L.
Ottawa	W. J. Sykes, B.A., L.
Pictou	Miss Eleanor Holmes, L.
Port Arthur	Mrs. J. S. Wink, L.
Port Credit	M. Goggin.
Preston	John Cowie, T.; Miss Nettie Fenwick, L.; J. M. Scott, T.
Prenfrew	Hugh W. Bryan, M.A., T.; G. G. McNab, T.
Sarnia	Rev. Jas. J. Paterson, B.A., T.; Norman Gurd, B.C.L., ex-Pres. O.L.A., T.; D. M. Grant, B.A., T.

Sault Ste. Marie	Miss Norah Thomson, B.A., L.
Scarboro	Mrs. A. D. Thomson.
St. Catharines	Wm. Briden, B.A., L.; Mrs. C. Cameron, Child's L.
St. Thomas	P. L. M. Egan, T.; Dr. A. Voaden, T.
Smith's Falls	Miss Edith Sutton, L.
Stratford	J. Davis Barnett, T.; Miss Louise J. Johnston, L.
Streetsville	Miss V. L. Hollingshead, L.
Sutton West	James Treloar, Jr.
Thamesford	Miss T. M. MacMurray.
Tillsonburg	Charles Auld, B.A., T.; Miss H. Wood, L.
Walkerville	Miss H. C. Watson, L.
Wallaceburg	George E. Norman, T.; Rev. Murray C. Tait, T.
Waterloo	Miss E. Belle Roos, L.; Jacob G. Stroh, T.
Weston	Joseph Nason, LL.B., T.
Windsor	F. P. Gavin, B.A., T.; Miss F. E. McCrae, L.; Andrew Braid, T.
Woodstock	Miss Helen Bain, Asst. L.

TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.

George H. Locke, Chief Librarian.
Edward S. Caswell, Secretary-Treasurer.
Miss Zetta C. Allen, College.
" Olive Amsden, Cataloguing (Children).
" Elsie D. Ashall, Riverdale.
" Jessie C. Ashdown, Northern.
" W. G. Barnstead, Cataloguing.
" Gertrude P. Bate, Earls court.
" Mabel Baxter, Stock.
" Irene Belcher, Yorkville.
" Hazel Bletcher, Cataloguing.
" Mildred Bokenham, Periodicals.
" Helen Brady, Cataloguing.
" Margaret Brady, College.
" K. Campbell, Queen and Lisgar.
" Annie D. Carroll, Registration.
" Mabel S. Carter, Church.
" Katie Collins, Cataloguing.
" Christina Craig, High Park.
" Eva Davis, College.
" Jessie H. Douglas Dickson, Wychwood.
" Enid Endicott (Children), Wychwood.
" Dorothy Ferguson (Children), Dovercourt.
" Rose Ferguson, Yorkville.
" Marion Field, College.
" M. L. Graham, Church.
" Ethlyn M. Greenaway, Cataloguing.
" I. C. Hardy, Beaches (Children).
" Katie E. Hurndale, Cataloguing.
" Violet M. Hyland, Reference (Reading Room).
" Lillian M. Jackes, Deer Park.
" Marjorie Jarvis, Reference (Reading Room).
" E. Faye Johnston, Dovercourt.
" Margaret C. Kelly, College.
" Pansy Laing, College.
" Agnes Lancefield, Riverdale.
" Edith Edna Lee, Cataloguing.
" S. J. Lemon, Cataloguing.
" Rita C. Lewis, Riverdale (Children).
" Grace Lovelock, Church.
" Lundia I. C. MacBeth, Dovercourt.
" E. W. McCallum, Western.

Miss Maggie McElderry, Queen and Lisgar.
" Minnie MacFayden, Reference.
" M. L. McConnell, Accessioning.
" Eloise MacFayden, College.
" Mary L. MacKenzie (Children), Western.
" May A. MacLachlan, Reference.
" Winnifred McLennan, Dovercourt.
" Alice Maddison, Deer Park.
" Annie Millar, Western.
" Gabrielle Miller, College.
" E. Moir, Reference.
" Nora Moriarty, High Park.
" Lillian E. Muir, Earls court.
" Jessie Nelson, Beaches.
" Queenie L. Norton, Beaches.
" H. Norwich, Church.
" Patricia O'Connor, Accessioning.
" Teresa O'Connor, Church.
" Muriel Page, High Park (Children).
" Florence Phillips, Church.
" Mary D. Ray, College.
" Mary Redmond, Eastern.
" Ada Ruse, Registration.
" Moto Rush, Reference.
" Muriel M. Shapter (Children), Queen and Lisgar.
" Lillian H. Smith (Children), College.
" Myrtle Smith, College.
" Agnes L. Simpson, Reference.
" Clara I. Singer, Church.
" Frances M. Staton, Reference.
" Irene M. Staton, Stock.
" Helen M. Strachan, Church.
" Jessie Swinarton, Municipal Reference.
" A. Margaret Wainwright (Children), College.
" Mary Walker (Children), College.
" A. Webb, College.
" Frederica A. Wheeler, Church.
" Nina F. Wishart, Riverdale.
" Gladys Wookey, Dovercourt.
" E. Vera Zieman, Riverdale.
Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, Trustee and Chairman.
N. B. Gash, K.C., Trustee.

Canadian Mfrs. Assn., Library	Miss K. G. Begg.
Jarvis Collegiate Institute	E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd., L.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph ...	Miss Jacquetta Gardiner, L.
	Miss A. O. Hallitt.
University of Toronto	Miss Helen Fairbairn, L.
	Miss Hester Young, B.A., L.
Department of Education:	
Public Libraries Branch	W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries.
	S. B. Herbert, Asst. Inspector Public Libraries.
	W. E. Smith.
	Miss Spereman.
Bloor Street Baptist Sunday School	Mrs. E. A. Hardy, L.

PUBLISHERS.

Thomas Allen—John G. Oliver.	McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart—C. J.
William Briggs—James H. V. Portch.	Cranfield.
Copp, Clark Co., Ltd.,—Mr. Wm. Copp;	Macmillan Co. of Canada, Ltd.,—Ronald
E. S. Fowkes.	H. Wilkinson.
J. M. Dent & Sons—L. Ealson; H. Lewis.	Musson Book Co.—Wm. M. Currer.

VISITORS.

Mrs. J. G. Dale, E. W. Rundle, Edith F. Williamson (Streetsville).

REPORT
OF THE
EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE
ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
HELD IN THE
PUBLIC REFERENCE LIBRARY, TORONTO

On Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 1 and 2, A.D. 1918

PRESENT.

The President.—Miss Mary J. L. Black, Librarian of Public Library, Fort William, occupied Chair.

Special Guests.—Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., President of the University of Toronto; A. L. Boyd, Esq., of the Sheldon School of Business, Toronto; E. Wyly Grier, Esq., of the Royal Canadian Academy.

Officers of the Association.—Vice-President, F. P. Gavin, Esq., B.A., of the Public Library Board, Windsor; Vice-president, D. M. Grant, Esq., B.A., of the Public Library Board, Sarnia; Secretary-Treasurer, E. A. Hardy, Esq., B.A., D. Pæd., 81 Collier Street, Toronto, and about 200 members of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, I have great pleasure in calling to order the first session of the Eighteenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Library Association.

Moved by Dr. Hardy, Seconded by Mr. R. H. Bellamy, That the Minutes as printed in the Seventeenth Annual Proceedings be taken as read. Carried.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Dr. Hardy read a number of letters containing expressions of regret by their authors at their inability to be present, and also a letter from a photographer, requesting permission to take a photograph of the members of the Association.

THE PRESIDENT: I do not think these communications require any special consideration. I would, however, call the attention of the members of the Association to the necessity for keeping Dr. Hardy in touch with all the workers who are in any way associated with war work. We must remember that persons in any capacity whatever that are connected with the Library, whether as members of the library staff or the Board or the janitorial service, are included.

I would like to hear some expression of opinion with regard to the appropriateness of the Official Photographer's request.

MR. MOORE: I think it would be exceedingly appropriate to have a photograph taken with the present President in the chair.

MR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I now ask that the Library Institute Report be read.

Mr. Williams read said report.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LIBRARY INSTITUTES, 1917-18

The Committee on Public Library Institutes was appointed to consist of the following:—David Williams, Norman S. Gurd, D. M. Grant, W. H. Murch, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, E. A. Hardy.

The Committee met on Tuesday, April 10th. There were also in attendance Miss C. Wilson, Brantford Institute; Miss J. S. Reid, Chatham Institute; Miss Black, Western Institute; Dr. J. B. McClinton, Georgian Institute; A. R. Walker, Belleville Institute; W. Briden, Niagara Institute; Miss Louise Johnston, Stratford Institute; Miss Eva Davis, Toronto Institute; D. McPherson, Orangeville Institute; Fred Landon, London Institute. The Inspector of Public Libraries was present, and outlined the position of the Department of Education with regard to the work of the Institutes in future, stating that his instructions were that his office was to be held responsible for the work of the Institutes, also that the Institutes were to be re-grouped and larger Institutes held. After considerable discussion, in which many phases of the work of the Institutes were presented, the following Resolution carried unanimously.

“That this Committee expresses its willingness to co-operate with the Inspector in any way to improve this year's Institutes.”

D. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary.*

Moved by Mr. Williams, and seconded by Mr. Caswell, That the Report of the Institute Committee be adopted. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I now call upon Dr. Hardy to submit the Treasurer's Report.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1917-18

Receipts.

Balance from 1917	\$324 01
Fees	285 00
Interest	6 90
Legislative grant	400 00
	\$1,015 91

Expenditures.

Annual Meeting	\$156 35
Honorarium, Secretary-Treasurer	250 00
Clerical assistance, Secretary	26 40
Executive Committee Meeting	22 49
Postage	35 00
Stationery and office supplies	34 90
President's expenses	20 00
Sundries	18 10
	\$563 15
Balance, cash in bank	\$253 82
Victory Bonds	198 94
	452 76
	\$1,015 91

In connection with the report I should like to make one or two observations. Last year I sent out several letters and collected \$47 in arrears. You will be interested to know that in 1915 there were 15 new memberships in the Associa-

tion; in 1916 there were 8; in 1917 there were 12, and up to Saturday night of this year there were 5; that is, 40 new memberships in 4 years.

The fees collected were a surprise to me when I ran over the books and worked them out.

The fees collected in 1914 amounted to \$88; in 1915, \$220; in 1916, \$243; in 1917, \$250, and last year they amounted to \$285; our annual fees have increased about \$200 in four years. The expenditures have been going down; in 1914 the amount was \$641; in 1915, \$698; in 1916, \$601; in 1917, \$578, and in 1918, \$563.

I beg to move the adoption of this report and it will be sent to the auditors.

Moved by Dr. Hardy, seconded by Mr. Hunter, That the Treasurer's Report be adopted. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I now ask that the Secretary's Annual Report for the year 1917-18 be submitted to the Association.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

For the Year 1917-1918

E. A. HARDY.

It is my privilege to present herewith the eighteenth annual report of the Secretary. As has been the case for the past two or three years, the year has been characterized by steady progress.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee has met twice, the first meeting being on Tuesday, April 10th, 1917. At that meeting the following Standing Committees were appointed.

Library Institutes—David Williams, Norman S. Gurd, D. M. Grant, W. H. Murch, Miss B. Mabel Dunham, E. A. Hardy.

Legal Committee—Norman S. Gurd, His Honour Judge Hardy, The Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

Distribution of Public Documents—L. J. Burpee, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

The Semi-Annual Meeting of the Executive Committee was held on October 6th, 1917. The principal items of business were—discussion of the annual meeting at Easter, 1918; letter of sympathy to Mr. R. H. Bellamy, one of the members of the Executive who has been confined to the Hospital for months; a letter of sympathy to the Chicago Public Library on the occasion of the loss of their Chief Librarian, Mr. Legler; and consideration of the resolutions adopted at the Annual Meeting.

OTHER COMMITTEES.

No other meetings of committees have been held during the past year.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolutions passed at the last Annual Meeting have been dealt with as follows:

2. Recommendation in favour of larger provision for the professional training of librarians. The Department of Education has already worked out the principle of this suggestion, and we believe are planning to make still better provision for library training as opportunity affords.

3. Duration of travelling library privileges. We understand the Department is exercising very considerable care in this matter.

4. Library extension to rural districts. The Executive Committee were not able to give this matter the thorough discussion that is necessary and recommend that it still be considered as opportunity presents.

5. The appointment of a deputation to discuss with the Government an amendment to the Public Libraries Act, giving Library Boards the power *re* sites and buildings and a further amendment of half-mill library rate for our largest cities. The judgment of the Executive was that it was unwise at this stage to proceed with this matter.

6. Fewer and larger Institutes. This has been carried out by the Department.

9. A Memorial to the Dominion Government recommending universal service. The Dominion Government has made this unnecessary by the passing of the Military Service Act.

THE WORK OF THE YEAR.

The Proceedings. The annual proceedings for 1917 were delayed longer than in any previous year. This, however, was practically unavoidable through a combination of reasons, and it is rather doubtful whether, for a number of years, it will be possible to have the volume issued much earlier.

The Summer School. The Ontario Library Summer School was held from September 10th to November 10th, in the Dovercourt Branch of the Toronto Public Library. Mr. Carson was assisted by Miss Dingman, of the Western Reserve University Library, and, as in 1916, there were on her staff several of the heads of departments of the Toronto Public Library staff. Special lectures were given by a number of others, and the reports from both staff and students testified to the excellence of the course. The most striking feature was the lengthening of the term, and it is to be hoped that still further development of the School will be possible in the near future.

The Library Institutes. The fifteen Library Institutes were re-organized and grouped into eight. It was the privilege of the Secretary to attend the Institutes at Lindsay, North Bay, Brantford, London and Toronto. It was very gratifying indeed to see the larger attendance and to note the constantly deepening interest in library work. The reports from the other Institutes indicate equally satisfactory meetings. The Brantford Institute was especially interesting in that it celebrated the tenth anniversary of the first Institute, which was held in Brantford in 1907. These Institutes deal not only with direct library matters, such as the selection and purchase of books, but with the larger ideals of national service and the spirit of ideals of the public library. I am still of the opinion that no other province or state or country is as well served by Library Institutes as Ontario. Larger public meetings in the evening would, however, be a decided improvement worth cultivating by the local centres.

The Ontario Library Review. The succeeding numbers of the *Ontario Library Review* have demonstrated the usefulness of this publication. It has been conducted on a high plane and takes its place beside the best of such bulletins in print.

The Programme. Following the precedent of the last two or three years, the President has been responsible for the planning of the programme. The programme of this year's meeting centres around the topic "Library Service," and we shall have the pleasure of meeting, and hearing live and practical addresses and discussions from, both former members and new speakers.

Local Library Associations. It was my pleasure to visit the Hamilton Library Association during the year on Wednesday, May 21st, 1917, and to address them on the topic "The Librarian and his Bit." I shall always count that visit as one of very delightful memory. I also had the pleasure of spending an evening with the Toronto Library Association, and enjoyed the papers and discussions there exceedingly. The success of these two local associations suggests that in other local centres similar associations might be formed, for although the local library staff might not be sufficiently large to carry on this work, it might be possible to interest others who are interested in books, for example,—public and high school teachers, Sunday-school teachers, the clergy, and professional men, and owners of private collections. Possibly such Associations might have three or four meetings a year with delight and profit.

THE SECRETARY'S WORK.

The work of the Secretary for the past year has been continuous throughout, though not so heavy as in previous years. The correspondence is largely routine, for a good many enquiries come in from different parts of the Province and from places outside the Province.

As Treasurer, I have been able to complete a card index, so far as records of the office permit, and have been able to collect some arrears in fees. I think you will find the Treasurer's report satisfactory.

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

The year has been fairly quiet so far as the opening of new buildings or local functions were concerned. The Barrie Public Library Board opened their fine new building on June 18th last with appropriate ceremonies, and are to be congratulated on their achievement.

From the Inspector of Public Libraries' summary of 1917 these facts are to be especially noted:

1. A 40 per cent. increase in circulation of 1917 over 1913, i.e., for Ontario.
2. Nine libraries transferred to the Free Libraries list.
3. Cumulating progress in the book selection of our libraries.
4. Ten per cent. increase in the circulation of travelling libraries.
5. Increasing attention by the Boards to qualifications in the appointments to library positions.

It is worth while to note how individual libraries are trying to extend their usefulness and measure up to their opportunity. For instance, the Collingwood Public Library issued a card reading as follows:—

IT IS YOURS TO USE.

MAKE THE

COLLINGWOOD PUBLIC LIBRARY YOUR SOCIAL CENTRE.

Books covering all Industrial Developments, Travel, History, and Biography. Also the Newest and Best Fiction.

Current Periodicals in Reading Room.

Open 2 to 5 p.m. 7 to 10 p.m. SMOKING ROOM.

Museum of Huron Institute Open Upon Application to Librarian.

A wide distribution of cards of that sort must be of very considerable value. The Port Arthur Public Library issued a newspaper advertisement, which is so good that it is reproduced here.

A GOOD BOOK

Is Opened with Pleasure and Closed with Profit.

The Port Arthur Public Library is a public institution, maintained for the benefit of everybody—for you. No matter upon what subject you desire information, there's just the right book for the purpose on the shelves of the Public Library.

Just now the public mind is centered on production—on conservation. Decide—at once—just what you are going to produce next season and in the meantime get thoroughly posted on correct methods.

- Poultry Raising
- Swine Culture
- Bee Keeping
- Gardening
- Household Cookery.

The above subjects are but suggestions. Consult the Librarian or any of the attendants. They are all willing—and anxious—to serve you to your advantage.

THE PORT ARTHUR PUBLIC LIBRARY

Ruttan Block

Court Street.

One interesting feature of the year was the publication by Macmillans of a volume, "The Library, The School and the Child" by J. W. Emery, of the Stratford Normal School. The work is Mr. Emery's thesis for his doctorate in pedagogy, and is worthy of the study of our library workers.

American Library Association Conference. The thirty-ninth Annual Meeting of the American Library Association was held at Louisville, Kentucky, June 21st to 27th, 1917. Though the attendance was fairly satisfactory, unfortunately there were only two registered from Canada, one of these being our President, Miss Black, and the other one being Miss Gardiner, of the Agricultural College Library, Guelph. The meetings were interesting and profitable, and, as was quite natural the war very largely entered into the discussions. Other topics of importance were—library publicity, library training, high school libraries, and library extension. The fortieth Annual Meeting will be held this year at Saratoga Springs, New York, on July 1st to 6th. The principal theme will be "The war and what libraries are doing and can do to help win it."

Toronto. In his Annual Report the Chief Librarian calls attention to several very interesting features of the year. Among these may be noted, first, the marked increase in the use of books, and specially the increase that the High Park Branch

has made. The circulation for 14 months amounts to 107,778 for the 7,500 volumes therein. The interest of the boys and girls in books has been very largely responsible for the increased circulation of the year. Dr. Locke has dreams of a branch library immediately to the north of this building, which would be devoted to library work with boys and girls and to the training of librarians for this work. The Association will surely join in hoping that his dream may come true in the not too distant future. If only the large cities could have a half-mill rate, miracles in the work of boys and girls could be accomplished.

The distribution of books in the summer and winter camps in the War Veterans Club; the Maple Leaf Club; the Base Hospitals; the Special Hospitals; the Internment Camps and the Red Triangle Club, has been continued throughout the year. The collections of garden books have been very extensively used, as was the case in previous years. These books have been supplemented by the planting of gardens at the Wychwood Branch and at the High Park Branch. These gardens and collections of garden books are commended to your careful study.

The increase in the John Ross Robertson picture collection and the sustained interest in that collection on the part of the public are worthy of note. This Association will be interested in the annotated catalogue of this collection, which has been issued by Mr. John Ross Robertson in December last under the title of "Landmarks of Canada: A Guide to the J. Ross Robertson Canadian Historical Collection." This annotated guide to what is really a national gallery of Canada is a volume of unique historical interest. Through the courtesy of Mr. Robertson many of our libraries are already in possession of this volume, and it is greatly to be desired that every public library and every high school in Canada should have a copy.

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The various bulletins and annual reports from various libraries contain many items of interest. *The Iowa Library Quarterly*, of July 1917, discusses the question "Should fines be discontinued" and answers the question in the affirmative. *New York Public Libraries*, November 1917, discusses at some length the certification of librarians. This topic has often been discussed in our own Association, and it is worthy of being discussed until some definite result derives therefrom. *Washington, D.C.*, announces new borrowers' privileges, as follows:—Adults, 5 books at a time, 2 fiction and 3 non-fiction. Children 3 at a time. These make a delightful improvement from the borrower's standpoint on the present system generally in vogue, with use of two books, one fiction and one non-fiction, or, as a cynical borrower has put it—one book that you want and one book that you don't want.

The Bureau of Education, Washington, D.C., has announced reading lists of American history, comprising 22 books. They provide for the formation of reading circles, and anyone may join by writing to the Bureau of Education. A certificate will be awarded by the Bureau of education to anyone on reading 18 books. Could not a similar method be put into operation by our own Library Branch by the Department of Education or by this Association, or by the two in co-operation?

The University of California has made an interesting experiment in the establishment of a professorship of rural institutions. This is quite in line with what is being done elsewhere, for example in our own Province by the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture. These two departments have now for some years been providing courses in rural life for both the public school teachers and the ministers of rural churches. This action on the part of Governments and Universities emphasizes the recommendation made in my report of last year,

that a comprehensive committee thoroughly representative of the various interests involved in rural life, educational, religious and political, should be appointed by the Government to study the question of rural library extension in relation to the whole field of rural activities, and report at the earliest possible date. It is more and more evident that the betterment of rural conditions is one of the great tasks of the future and that state or province which first addresses itself in an earnest and statesmanlike way to this task will reap the richest results in the welfare and high prosperity of its people. In this connection such movements as the Sons of the Soil and the Canadian Standard Efficiency Tests and the various advisory co-operative committees for boys' work on the one side, and similar activities in girls' work on the other side provide points of contact for the public library for the boys and girls of the country. All these movements demand more or less use of books and periodicals and especially in the smaller centres is there opportunity for the public library to link itself very closely with them all.

I presume many of the librarians have received a copy of that interesting booklet "*Seeing Armour's*" sent out by the Educational Bureau of Armour & Company, Chicago. I mention this as a type of the kind of reference literature which is available for teachers, and which can be obtained by simply writing to the firms concerned for the teaching of commercial geography and composition. Such literature is of great value and is, of course, within the reach of the smallest library.

The High School Library is still receiving much attention on the other side of the line. The bulletin of the New York Library Club of October, 1917, and *Public Libraries* for February, 1918, are worthy of careful note, especially the latter. The picture in *Public Libraries* of the Schenley High School Library, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, makes a Canadian high school teacher greatly dissatisfied and envious. However, some day we too may have a high school library in Canada. Last Christmas season an interesting experiment was tried in Detroit and the Public Library gave the services of members of its staff to three local book stores to help advise parents in the selection of books for children. They were on duty every morning from 9.30 till 12.30 from December 1st to December 22nd and received high praise from the booksellers as being effective salesmen.

One of the most interesting numbers of the *Publishers Weekly* for 1917 was that of July the 14th. The general item was the relation of the library to the business man, and the whole discussion of that subject is worthy of careful attention of library workers.

The great topic in the *American Library World* for the past year has been the *Camp War Library Movement*. The entrance of the United States into the war appealed powerfully to the American Libraries as an unprecedented opportunity of rendering especial service to the nation. A strong committee was appointed by the American Library Association, with Dr. Herbert Putnam as Chairman, and plans were mapped out for a comprehensive service. Appeals were made to the Libraries of the United States for a fund to establish and maintain libraries in each of the 34 great war camps. The original appeal was for one million dollars. Up to the present over \$1,700,000 has been raised, and the committee have even larger plans. The tributes to the value of the work of these Camp Libraries pour in from all quarters. Probably no American movement has done as much to give the right kind of publicity to library work in the United States as this enterprise. It has appealed to the imagination of the American public, and to Dr. Putnam, Dr. Frank B. Hill, and the others who have worked out this great library service, a high tribute of praise must be paid. How far our Canadian libraries have overtaken the need for

books in our military centres it is difficult to know. It might be advisable for a committee of this association to confer with the military authorities as to whether we could render any further service to camps, hospitals, convalescent homes, internment camps, transport ships, than our Canadian Libraries are at present doing; for while our work has not received the publicity of the American movement, still a great deal has been done.

From the most interesting items of library activities in Ontario may I quote the following:—

Belleville.—Gift from the estate of the late Henry Corby of \$20,000 in securities, the income to be spent annually on the purchase of books.

Brantford.—A striking instance of the value of the scientific side of the library in the development of the young student in his especial work, namely chemistry. Also a marked instance of the co-operation of the public library and the high school in the marriage of Miss Carlin, of their staff, to the Science Master of the Lindsay Collegiate Institute.

Guelph.—The valued assistance of the Horticultural Society in providing floral boxes for the windows and the entrance.

New Liskeard.—The deposit of souvenirs and curios in the library for exhibition, and the sale of flowers for Red Cross purposes donated by Mayor Byam.

St. Thomas.—The addition of a fine collection of pictures by the Ladies Art Society.

Ottawa.—A grant from the Carnegie Corporation of \$15,000 for a new branch building.

Sarnia.—The opening of the men's club-room for conversation, games and smoking.

Windsor.—An exhibition of coloured recruiting posters.

London.—University extension lectures on the general subject of Confederation. A circulation of 1,500 copies of Dr. A. O. Jeffery's article on gardening books, re-printed from the *Ontario Library Review*, in leaflet form. An exhibit of rare old books from the private library of Mr. J. Davis Barnett, of Stratford. A wide distribution of Government bulletins and pamphlets, especially on production and conservation.

Glanworth.—A library social in the form of a book party.

Aylmer.—Especial grant by the Council of \$100 in addition to the half-mill tax.

Fort William.—An art loan collection of about 100 of the finest pictures in the City of Fort William, including several valuable originals. The presentation to the library of the beautiful marble statuette.

Kitchener.—A collection of 1,800 pictures, classified and mounted for use with a projection lantern, and also for loan to the public. A large autographed portrait of Lord Kitchener upon the walls at the library.

St. Catharines.—The development of their new Children's Department.

Dundas.—A library membership of 37 per cent. of the population of the town.

Forest.—A circulation of 10,609 books for a population of 1,446.

Grimsby.—A circulation of 17,800 for a population of 2,000.

Inglewood.—Two donations, one a personal of \$50.00, and the other from the Women's Institute—\$10.50.

Sault Ste. Marie.—A display of children's books at the Christmas season.

Blenheim.—Tag day for the Public Library, to make up for cutting off of usual County grant.

St. Mary's.—Increase of circulation of books on religion, 200 per cent.; philosophy, 500 per cent.; fiction, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Thamesford.—A paper at the annual meeting by the librarian, on—"The Shortcomings of the Patrons of a Library." What a wide field.

OTHER PROVINCES.

A letter from Mr. Hector Garneau, Chief Librarian of the Public Library of the City of Montreal, states that they expect to open several branch libraries soon. Their main building for the east end of Montreal was opened on September 4th, 1917, and the inauguration was a very interesting ceremony, for Marshal Joffre, who was in Montreal at the time, was the guest of honour, and inscribed the first signature in the Visitors' Book. The Library is situated on Sherbrooke Street East, facing Lafontaine Park. It is stated by Controller Cote to be the finest building of its kind north of New York, with a frontage of 109 feet, three storeys high, and built of grey granite, limestone and marble. It has accommodation for 400,000 books. On the first floor is a finely appointed children's reading-room. Other interesting features will be the Canadian Room, including manuscripts and curios, and an art gallery. One interesting feature is that, while it is a free library, a borrower must make a deposit of \$3.00, to be returned to him at the expiry of his card.

Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, of Regina, sends us greetings from his Province and expresses a strong desire that something should be done towards the formation of a National Canadian Library Association. He thinks that in spite of the financial obstacles in the way, it might be done, possibly through correspondence and perhaps through some help from the Carnegie Corporation. He further thinks that the Province of Ontario, which has already done so much in the way of providing efficient library service, should move in this matter.

The acting Deputy-Minister of Education supplements Mr. Honeyman's letter with a list of the 10 public libraries and librarians in Saskatchewan. He adds that 22 Mechanics' Institutes have also been organized, and that the Provincial Librarian is in charge of an excellent group of travelling libraries.

Mr. E. L. Hill, Chief Librarian of Edmonton, sends a list of the 5 Public Libraries of Alberta. Every school is compelled by law to have a library, and the University of Alberta is circulating some hundreds of travelling libraries to great advantage.

Miss Flanders, Winnipeg, states that it is difficult to get information as to the names and activities of their public libraries. She sends us her best wishes for our Annual Meeting.

From the St. John, New Brunswick, Public Library, Miss Estelle N. Vaughan sends this interesting bit of information, that President Cutten, Acadia University, is calling the librarians of the Maritime Provinces to a convention in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, April 17-18 with the purpose of forming a library association for the Maritime Provinces. I am sure this Association will wish to send its best wishes to the library people in the East in this excellent move.

The other Provinces, I believe, are working towards library development, and we may look forward in the near future to very considerable increase in Canadian library activities.

I append a list of the public libraries in the other provinces and here will give merely the totals:—

Nova Scotia	1	
New Brunswick	4	
Quebec	6	
Manitoba	3	
Saskatchewan	10	
Alberta	5	
British Columbia	6	
Total	35	Ontario 401

PERSONALS.

The American library world sustained a very great loss in the death of Mr. Henry E. Legler, which occurred last September. Your Executive expressed to the staff of the Chicago Public Library their sympathy, and added their tribute to the memory of this accomplished librarian of winning personality. I understand that his successor has been found in the person of Mr. Carl B. Roden, for many years a member of the Chicago Public Library staff. We may extend our congratulations to Mr. Roden, who is a very able and experienced librarian.

On July 14th, 1917, Gunner Gordon C. MacIntosh, for two years a student assistant in the London Public Library, died of wounds at the 23rd Casualty Clearing Station. The London staff unite in paying tribute to the high quality of this Canadian lad, one of the many choice young men who have laid down their lives for King and country.

One of the members of our Executive, Mr. R. H. Bellamy, of Mount Brydges, has been in the hospital practically all the time since our last Annual Meeting. Your Executive has conveyed to him its sympathy in his illness, and hope for recovery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It has been very interesting to note the developments in the library field in Great Britain during the past year. A few of these may be briefly noted.

1. The Fourth Annual Report of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust for the year ending December 31st, 1917. This Trust has the task of the expenditure of the income from the \$10,000,000 foundation of Mr. Carnegie for the welfare of Public Libraries, and assistance in the acquisition of organs by churches. The Report is a comprehensive document of nearly 75 pages and is worth careful study. Here is one of the early paragraphs:—

“17. The Committee expressed the view last year that consideration of library matters should not be deferred entirely on account of the War, and that steps should be taken to strengthen a movement which will occupy a place of increased importance after the cessation of hostilities, when various reconstructive measures—educational and social—will call for prompt attention. Endorsement of this view has been given by the increased interest taken in libraries, and their future position in the educational system of the country, by those who are engaged in the consideration of reconstruction after the War. Probably the library movement has never before received the same degree of public attention as it has received during the past twelve months. The Ministry of Reconstruction has had the question before it, and has sought considered statements from bodies and persons capable of furnishing it with observations which will be useful in its deliberations.”

Among the activities cared for by the Trust are these:—

(1) Assistance to the Library Association of the United Kingdom in an enquiry into the existing provision of scientific and technical literature in Public and other Libraries in the United Kingdom.

(2) Initial steps to consider the question of the establishment of one or two schools for librarians, probably to be undertaken by the Library Association and financed by the Carnegie Trust.

(3) Rural Library Schemes. Of these 18 are now in operation in England, Scotland and Ireland. Two schemes are in operation, the one a county organization under the direction of a county committee; the other a collaboration of parishes with a Public Library under the provisions of the Public Libraries Acts. The Trust favours the former scheme as the more generally workable.

(4) The possibilities of a clause in the Scottish Education Bill now before Parliament which would enable Local Education Authorities in Scotland to provide book facilities both for students and for the adult population, especially in rural districts.

(5) The creation of an Advisory Library Committee for Ireland, three members of which are the Archbishop of Dublin, the Rev. Professor Finlay, S.J., University College of Dublin, and the Librarian of the National Library of Ireland.

(6) The activities of the Central Library for Students, a library whose function is to supply students with the loan of necessary books, which they are not in a position to obtain otherwise. This library is, for the most part, supplementary to the work of the Workers' Educational Association and similar organizations.

(7) Assistants to the National Library for the Blind.

2. Another interesting phase of library work is the movement for library training. In his annual address as President of the Library Assistants Association Mr. J. Frederick Hogg last June made a most earnest plea for library training, pointing out the need for two kinds of institutions such as we found in the United States, namely, those who would give a course of one or two years, and those which would give short courses in the summer. In the meantime suggestions had been made to the Royal Commission on University Education in Wales, advocating the holding of a summer school in connection with the further development of University education in Wales. Acting on this suggestion, a summer school of library service was held at the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, July 30th to August 11th, 1917. The curriculum included the following subjects,—bibliography, archives, cataloguing, classification, book-binding, library organization, library administration. About 150 students were enrolled altogether, of whom 60 were librarians. The inaugural address was given on the evening of the first day by Sir William Osler, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., on "The Library School as University Work." After a comprehensive survey of library work and ideals, Sir William said that provision should be made by Universities for special tuition and Library Economy, and that the aim of librarians in formulating a scheme of library instruction should be to establish a course of tuition leading to a University degree in library science. The reports on the school from both students and lecturers are most optimistic. It is interesting for us to note the difference in the stress laid by them on the literary and historical sides of library tuition, as compared with our stress on library technique.

3. The National Library for the Blind, founded 1882, is reported to be in a flourishing condition, having now some 40,000 volumes in the Central Library, and recently taking over the Manchester Library of 8,000 volumes to serve as the nucleus of a Northern Branch, to be situated in Manchester. The possibilities of

development of this library, especially after the war, are considered to be worthy of very great attention.

4. One of the English writers has recently urged British librarians to face a possible educational control of the public libraries after the war. His main argument is that the necessity for Great Britain to put forth every effort after the war to meet the terrific competition and the financial strain of war debts, will call for the speeding up of every English industry, and will, therefore, involve the highest technical skill on the part of every available export. This will further involve the use of all the library resources of the country to meet the demands for the scientific knowledge. His view is that this educational control will lead to centralization, not only in administration but in establishment of some great central clearing house library. It will also involve Government library schools with examinations and certificates.

5. Another interesting phase is the conference now in progress between the Council of the Library Association of the United Kingdom and the Executive Committee of the Workers Educational Association. This Association is a very powerful, co-operative movement representing over 2,000 organizations of workers of many types, and having for its object the diffusion of education among the working classes, both adults and children, and a great reconstruction of the whole programme of education for the workers of Great Britain. Recently the Executive Committee of the W. E. A. recommended that public libraries should be under the control and management of the local education authorities. It is to combat this recommendation that the Council of the Library Association is holding repeated conferences with the W. E. A. Committee.

6. The members of the Ontario Library Association I am sure, will be interested to know that Miss Ethel Gerard, of the Worthing Public Library, was elected last June as the Vice-President of the Library Assistants' Association. They seem as greatly puffed up at the election of a woman librarian as we were last Easter in the election of our present President of the O.L.A.

To the Minister of Education, the Deputy Minister of Education, the Inspector of Public Libraries, and his staff, the Chief librarian of the Toronto Public Library, and his staff, I should like to extend my personal thanks for their assistance in the work of the Ontario Library Association throughout the past year.

CONCLUSION.

One could wish for time to refer to the literature called out by the war, to its extent and variety and some of its more striking examples, but that is not possible. I will close this annual report by quoting the last poem of the late Lieut. Bernard F. Trotter; the manuscript of which reached his parents the day after he was killed. Noble young son of noble father and mother, Bernard Trotter has given his life for the cause. He has done more; in his volume "A Canadian Twilight" (McClelland) he has left us a little book of high poetry for our inspiration and example.

"ICI REPOSE."

A little cross of weather-silvered wood,
Hung with a garish wreath of tinselled wire,
And on it carved a legend—thus it runs:
"Ici repose—" Add what name you will,
And multiply by thousands: in the field,
Along the roads, beneath the trees—one here,
A dozen there, to each its simple tale
Of one more jewel threaded, star-like, on
The sacrificial rosary of France.

And as I read and read again those words,
 Those simple words, they took a mystic sense;
 And from the glamour of an alien tongue
 They wove insistent music in my brain,
 Which, in a twilight hour, when all the guns
 Were silent, shaped itself to song.

O happy dead! who sleep embalmed in glory,
 Safe from corruption, purified by fire,—
 Ask you our pity?—ours, mud-grimed and gory,
 Who still must grimly strive, grimly desire?

You have outrun the reach of our endeavour,
 Have flown beyond our most exalted quest,—
 Who prate of Faith and Freedom, knowing ever
 That all we really fight for's just—a rest,

The rest that only Victory can bring us—
 Or Death, which throws us brother-like by you—
 The civil commonplace in which 'twill fling us
 To neutralize our then too martial hue.

But you have rest from every tribulation
 Even in the midst of war; you sleep serene,
 Pinnacled on the sorrow of a nation,
 In cerements of sacrificial sheen.

Oblivion cannot claim you: our heroic
 War lusted moment, as our youth, will pass
 To swell the dusty hoard of Time, the Stoic,
 That gathers cobwebs in the nether glass.

We shall grow old, and tainted with the rotten
 Effluvia of the peace we fought to win,
 The bright deeds of our youth will be forgotten,
 Effaced by later failure, sloth, or sin;

But you have conquered Time, and sleep forever,
 Like gods with a white halo on your brows—
 Your souls our lode-stars, your death-crowned endeavour
 The spur that holds the nations to their vows.

—Bernard F. Trotter.

France, April, 1917.

APPENDIX.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN CANADA OTHER THAN THOSE IN ONTARIO. 1918.

Province.	Place.	Librarian.
British Columbia	1. Kelowna	
	2. Nelson	
	3. New Westminster	Miss Anna T. O'Meara.
	4. Vancouver	Robert W. Douglas.
	5. Vernon	
	6. Victoria	Miss Helen C. Stewart.
	Provincial Library at Victoria	E. O. S. Scholfield.
Alberta	1. Beverley	
	2. Calgary	Alexander Calhoun, M.A.
	3. Edmonton	E. L. Hill, B.A., M.Sc.
	4. Medicine Hat	
	5. Red Deer	
	Provincial Library at Edmonton	John Blue.
	University of Alberta, Edmonton	F. G. Bowers.

Province.	Place.	Librarian.
Saskatchewan	1. Carnduff	Alex. R. Wilson.
	2. Estevan	Miss Kitty Sideley.
	3. Lanigan	A. Hunt.
	4. Moose Jaw	A. H. Gibbard, B.A.
	5. North Battleford	Herbert F. Boyce.
	6. Oxbow	Robert Moir.
	7. Prince Albert	H. F. Perkins.
	8. Regina	J. R. C. Honeyman.
	9. Saskatoon	Frank Shannon, B.A.
	10. Wolseley	A. B. Hill.
	Provincial Library at Regina	John Hawkes.
Manitoba	1. Brandon	
	2. Selkirk	
	3. Winnipeg	J. H. McCarthy.
	Provincial Library at Winnipeg	J. P. Robertson.
Quebec	1. Abercorn	
	2. Knowlton (Pettes Me- morial Library)	
	3. Montreal (Fraser Inst., P.B. de Crevecoeur) ..	
	4. Montreal Public Library.	Hector Garneau, LL.B., F.R.S.C.
	5. Montreal, Bibliothèque de St. Sulpice, St. Denis St.	A. Fauteux.
	6. Ormstown	
	7. Sherbrooke, Library and Art Union	
	8. Westmount	Miss Mary Saxe.
	Provincial Library at Quebec	N. E. Dionne, M.P., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
New Brunswick	1. Moncton	Mrs. Snow.
	2. Portland	Miss Edwards.
	3. St. John	Miss Estella M. A. Vaughan.
	4. Woodstock (Fisher Library)	Miss Starratt, Acting Libn.
	Provincial Library at Fredericton	Mrs. G. Allan.
Nova Scotia	Halifax, Citizen's Free Library	
	Provincial Library at Halifax	Miss Annie F. Donohoe.
Prince Edward Island	Provincial Library at Charlottetown	Wm. H. Croskill.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard the report as read by Dr. Hardy. What is your pleasure in connection therewith.

Moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded by Mr. Gavin, That the report be received and that as Dr. Hardy has embodied in it some suggestions of his own it be placed in the hands of the Resolutions Committee. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now call for nominations for the Nominating Committee, which will consist of five members elected from the general meeting.

MR. WILLIAMS: I beg to move that the Chairman appoint the Nominating Committee.

MR. MOORE: I beg to second the motion. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: I will announce this afternoon the names of the Nominating Committee.

We will also elect five members for the Resolutions Committee.

MR. CASWELL: I move that as the President has had an easy year—(laughter) we now give the President the job of nominating the Resolutions Committee.

MR. LOCKE: I beg to second the motion. Carried.

I will also make the announcement in regard to the Resolutions Committee after luncheon.

I think that in view of the fact that Mr. Caswell has had nothing to do in the last year except to make himself disagreeable to me—(laughter) I will re-nominate the Resolutions Committee of last year with Mr. Caswell as Chairman thereof.

MR. CASWELL: I presume we will be allowed to bring in the same resolutions? (Laughter.)

DR. HARDY: I would like to mention that the Executive will meet at 12.30 to-day.

THE PRESIDENT: This concludes the business of our morning session. I hope you will all be here punctually at 2 o'clock as we have a very full afternoon session which we are desirous of conducting on time. I have been given to understand that Controller Robbins will represent the Mayor of Toronto at 2.10 this afternoon.

The Convention adjourned at 12 noon until 2 o'clock p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On resuming at 2 o'clock p.m.

THE PRESIDENT: The second session of our convention is now in being.

Dr. Hardy read a telegram from John Ross Robertson, Esq.: "Please convey my best wishes and regards for a successful meeting."

THE PRESIDENT: I have much pleasure in calling upon Controller Robbins to deliver an address of welcome.

CONTROLLER ROBBINS: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen: I am here on behalf of the Mayor and the Corporation of the City of Toronto to extend to you a right royal welcome to our city. I understand that you meet here at the end of every year, and I may say that we are very pleased indeed to know that you do so. We have a good convention city, as good as is to be found on the continent of North America, and we are proud of it on that account. We are also proud of the City of Toronto because it is a city of homes, a city in which the majority of the people own and live in their own homes. But more for this reason than any other are we proud of our city, that we have sent over 60,000 soldiers to fight our battles in France and Flanders. (Applause.) Another reason for pride lies in the fact that the citizens of Toronto have been second to none in the Empire in the amount of their contributions, and the freeness and spirit with and in which they have been given.

Now, Madam President, I am not here to make a speech, but simply to extend to you a hearty welcome on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto and to express the hope that you will continue to come to our city each year in the future as it has been your custom to do in the past. We hope you will visit our Municipal Buildings and any other places it may interest you to visit. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, we are honoured, too, in having with us this afternoon Mr. Justice Kelly who, as you doubtless know, represents the Toronto Library Board. I understand he has been a member of that Board for 25 years. I have great pleasure in calling upon Mr. Justice Kelly to address you.

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KELLY: Madam President and members of the Ontario Library Association: It appears to me that it is my seniority that has given me this opportunity of addressing you to-day, either that or because I am privileged to extend to you on behalf of the Toronto Public Library Board the freedom and goodwill of this Library with all the privileges you may secure in connection therewith.

For my part, I feel there is scarcely any person who will, without a great deal of thought, fail to realize the importance of an organization such as the Ontario Library Association, and I say that advisedly because of the fact that, as you, Madam President, have said, in a period extending over 25 years' continuous service in a small way in connection with the Public Library in Toronto I have been able to make contrasts between the conditions that prevail to-day and those that prevailed in the early days of the Public Library.

You are living at the present time under a Government which is absolutely sympathetic to our Public Library movement and which is fraternal, not in any sense that can be reflected upon, but fraternal in the sense that it desires to do all in its power to forward the educational movement. The Inspector of Public Libraries is drawn from your own ranks and is, therefore, possessed of library knowledge and library conditions secured from the inside and is in sympathy with all your movements. These two forces are splendid things to have to help out those who in the rank and file of librarians and trustees are endeavouring to administer the Public Libraries Act throughout this Province. It has come to be realized that the Public Library fills a very important educational position in the country. That was not always so, and let me say here that too much credit cannot be given to those who in the early days fought the fight that few of you know about in this city and elsewhere in order to establish, merely establish, and with difficulty maintain what you have now, a Public Library Building. There was no sympathy with Public Libraries 25 years ago. It was thought they were a fad gotten up by a few people who wanted to buy nothing but novels for their own comfort and convenience. Faddists were not entitled to any consideration, and so, in order to establish the Public Library in Toronto, notwithstanding the then generous Government in 1882 had brought into effect the Act which with some modifications we are now operating, resort had to be had to the courts to establish and maintain the existence of Public Libraries. That happened in Toronto within 25 years because they were not in sympathy with public libraries. They failed to see that a public library had an educational influence. However, it was established and is now known as one of the most important sections of educationalism we now enjoy. Permit me to give you an instance illustrative of the conditions that existed. As you know, every public library is entitled by Statute to a certain percentage of the taxes. We thought, in our wisdom, at that time that it was good policy to keep our estimates within the maximum with the result that we got ourselves into the position of being asked to close the library. We went to the City and protested against the pruning of the estimates and said we could not maintain our library unless we got what the law gave us. We were told we had no standing and had to take what we could get. We asked some of them to come up to see the old library. Let me say here that there is no present member of the City Council who was a member

of the Council in those days. (Laughter.) I only want to make the contrast. On the appointed day one gentleman came up and I think nearly the whole Board was there. We sat around for a while and then formed ourselves into a committee to take him through the library. When we returned next week to see what would be done some of the Council asked what we would do with the money if we got it and we pointed out that it was our money and we wanted it. When asked what we used it for we replied: "To buy books." "To buy books," said the gentleman who had been up to see the library, "Why, I was all through the library the other day and the place was full of books!" That was the attitude then. It is not the attitude of the municipal authorities of Toronto to-day.

I think the Public Library Board has, perhaps more than any other organization, the sympathy of the municipal authorities in Toronto, and I think it is because they have always endeavoured as you are endeavouring to live up to what a public library should be and to see that the money voted by the municipality or authorized by the Legislature is properly applied.

In all these years the realization has more and more come upon me that there is a tremendous responsibility upon those who administer public libraries. You librarians get into contact with the child at a very early age. The child that goes to school is under the immediate direction of a teacher who is supposed to be careful to see that the proper sort of literature gets into its hands. The child that comes into the library runs the risk of being allowed to take care of himself, and I am glad to know that the librarians and assistants realize the necessity of seeing that the proper class of literature gets into the hands of the children.

On behalf of the Toronto Public Library Board I extend to you a hearty welcome to this convention. I am particularly glad to see the trustees here. In the establishment of a public library the trustees exist before the libraries exist and it is only with the happy co-operation between the trustees and the librarians and assistants that the welfare of the public libraries can be assured.

I also extend my welcome to Mr. Locke, the Chief Librarian, and all those directly associated with him in library work in Toronto.

THE PRESIDENT: On behalf of the Ontario Library Association I desire to convey to Controller Robbins and Mr. Justice Kelly our very sincere thanks for the warm welcome they have extended to us.

I would like to announce the names of the Nominating Committee: Mr. David Williams, Chairman; Mr. William Briden, Mr. Moore, Miss Eva Davis and Miss Butters. They will bring in their report in the morning.

MR. WILLIAMS: Might I ask that the Committee meet at 5 o'clock.

THE PRESIDENT: The Chairman of the Nominating Committee desires to have a meeting at five o'clock in the Board Room.

I have much pleasure in calling upon Mr. A. L. Boyd to address us on "The Personal Element in the Work of the Librarian."

THE PERSONAL ELEMENT IN THE WORK OF THE LIBRARIAN.

A. L. BOYD, TORONTO.

MR. BOYD: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen: I need not assure you that I consider it an honour to address this gathering this afternoon.

The real value of any librarian depends upon his or her personal power to be of service to others. And so I wish to analyze very briefly just what your personal power consists of, so as to remind you of the contributions which the various things make to your life. To assist me I shall use this blackboard. Let

this circle represent power to serve others. Now, one thing that contributes to that power is your knowledge of, shall I say the technique of your business, your knowledge of books and library work in general and all related things. Other things being equal, the more you know about your work the greater will be your capacity to be of benefit to others. That goes without saying. Then let this line represent your knowledge of books:

But you may know very much indeed about books and yet fail to be of much benefit to your community. There is something else necessary in your life, and that is your knowledge of people. Let this line represent your knowledge of people:

Now, if you are a poor judge of human nature and lack that inestimable quality of tact, then your value in rendering service to your community will certainly be impaired. Other things being equal the greater the judge of human nature you are the greater will be your power to render service. But you may be well versed in your work and you may possess an excellent knowledge of human nature and yet fail as a librarian unless, in addition to these two qualities, you have a practical working knowledge of how people are influenced and how to influence them to read the books you see to be best for them. Then let this line represent your power to influence people:

But you may possess a splendid knowledge of your work, an excellent knowledge of people and know considerable about applied psychology or how to influence other minds and yet, if you are lacking in the qualities that make up a winning, attractive, influential personality, then all your knowledge about these three lines will be of very little value. Personality is the greatest factor in your work. Then let this line represent your personality:

I am not going to talk to you this afternoon about books. There are specialists here in that line to speak to you. Neither am I going to speak to you on the most interesting subject of how to understand or recognize the various types and temperaments of human beings and how to successfully adapt yourself to these types. Nor yet am I going to speak on the fascinating theme of how to attract the favourable attention of the reader to any particular book you believe it to be in his interest to read, how to excite interest in that book, how to arouse appreciation for it, how to create a desire to read it and how to lead to decision and action. No, I am going to confine my remarks to the subject of your personality, the personal element in your work.

We shall therefore briefly analyze this sometimes so-called indescribable thing called personality. Possibly no two individuals are of the same concept when thinking of personality. Of what does your personality consist? In the first place, you have an intellect and you can do just three things with your intellect; no man can do more. You can think, you can remember, and you can imagine—that is, to think constructively—a very, very rare faculty—at any rate, used very rarely. Now, if you are not a very good thinker, if you are slow and inaccurate and if you have a poor memory and are not very good at constructive thought then we will have to represent the intellectual side of your personality by a short line:

But, on the other hand, if you have a good intellectual equipment, that is to say, if you are quick as a thinker, and an accurate thinker and a deep thinker—sometimes you know, there is danger of an individual being such a quick thinker that he passes from one thing to another, always introducing something new, some new plan or scheme and leaving the old plan unworked, and before he gets to the point of applying the new plan he skips on to something else. Now, a poor plan in connection with your work, a poor plan well worked, that is, backed

up by a live personality, is far better than an excellent plan poorly worked. So, if you are handicapped in your community by a library that does not measure up to your ideal, do not lay the great emphasis upon what you would do if you had thus and so, but ask yourselves the question: Are you making the best possible use of present conditions? If you have a splendid intellect, quick in thought, logical, and if you have a splendid memory, then we will have to make this line long:

That line represents your intellectual capacity and if any librarian here is troubled with a poor memory for faces and facts in connection with what a particular reader is interested in, then you are certainly handicapped in your work as a librarian.

Then if you are a good thinker and a good rememberer and a splendid imaginer, then you will be an able librarian—will you? Not necessarily. But you will be an able individual, and the difference is vast and significant, because we are considering just now one side of your life, the intellectual. You will be a person of ability. That reader will feel, when you talk with him or her that you know what you are talking about, that you have the intellectual equipment in which he can have confidence, but that alone is insufficient in order to prove a successful librarian; that is only one side of your life. There is another side. Suppose you lacked—with all your intellectual equipment—a real desire to be of service to the people in your community. Supposing you were indifferent as to whether they were reading the poorest or best classes of literature, that literature which will enable them to harmonize with their environment, physical, mental, moral and spiritual—the true test of literature. Supposing you lack courage, fearlessness, cheerfulness and all those soul qualities which are found in the social and religious side of your lives, so that when a reader comes in contact with you he feels you are an intellectual giant but cold and indifferent and without interest in him—if that describes your personality we will have to make this line very short:

But if you are intensely interested in people, in the uplifting of the community, if your life is cheerful, if you are permanently enthusiastic, not the bubbling-over type but possessed of a deep permanent enthusiasm which is contagious and leads people to like what you like because of what they see and feel in you, if when you look them in the eye you not only give them the impression that you know what you are talking about but that you mean what you say and that they can trust and rely upon you, then we shall make this line long:

And because on this side of your life is found those qualities which lead people to rely upon you and trust you, we will call it reliability:

But then you may be ever so able and ever so reliable and yet if this side of your life down here, the physical side, has been neglected by you, if you don't feel very well—if that describes your constant condition, then you are going to be severely handicapped in your work, and we shall have to make this line short:

But if you can eat three good meals per day and if, in addition to that, you can go home and be of real interest in your family life, if you are not exhausted by your day's work but can be a really sociable creature in your home life, then we would have to make this line a little longer:

But you may do that and then not be in the physical condition which enables your mind to always be at its best, ah! and again the difference is vast. Do not be content—and the majority of people are content when they can eat their three meals—yet. The vast majority of people are not using one-tenth of their intellectual capacity because of their physical condition. We can mark you here 100 per cent. only if you are in that physical condition which can permit you

to take a lively interest in your work. If that is your physical condition then you will possess the power to stay in the game, the power of endurance:

Yet, you may be able, reliable and enduring and still be so lacking in the qualities that make up the fourth side of your life that you may not be of very much use in your community. The trustees may be taking steps to get rid of you although you may possess these three sides which have been mentioned. What about the quality of decision, quick accurate decision? If you do not possess the power to decide quickly on that which dictates itself to your judgment, then you are certainly not putting in full time, although you may be there. If you lack the quality of dispatch; the power to do a thing in the shortest possible time, you may just as well go late one or two hours in the day or go home one or two hours earlier, so far as actual service is concerned. If you lack the faculty of initiative, the power to see an opportunity and to embrace it, then you are lacking one of the most outstanding characteristics that is of value in your work. If you lack industry and perseverance and self control, then we shall have to mark you here very, very short:

But, if, on the other hand, you are well developed in these faculties we would have to mark you equal to the others:

All the faculties and qualities of your lives are found on these four sides, and the sum total of these four sides makes up your personality, the biggest factor in your work. Why is it the biggest factor? Because you may know much and yet be of little use. If you are measuring your education and your equipment for your life's work by the amount you know, then you had better have another think. Just as the effectiveness of the cannon ball in the cannon depends absolutely on the amount of exploded powder back of it, so your knowledge is absolutely dependent upon the amount of personality that is back of it. Education does not consist of what you know. Education means just what the word says it means. It means the degree to which you have developed your capacity to be of use in the world, and your knowledge is of use only in so far as it is backed up by developed faculties. Now, note: It is interesting to note that the first letter of each of these words will spell out the word "A R E A." The size of a field is its area, the size of a man is his area, his ability, reliability, endurance and action. That, in the final analysis, will determine your value, because your value to anybody or to any community or to yourself is equal to your knowledge of your work, of people, of how to influence people, plus your personality. But all this means something. It has a given meaning. Only so far as your personality acts upon it has it a given meaning, and that which is not there cannot act. Hence the importance of developing personality.

Now, I have drawn here what appears to me—it may not be to you—a perfect square. That is an ideal condition. But we don't see many four-square, symmetrically developed individuals walking around the City of Toronto. There may be since you came into town (laughter) but not before you came. What is the result when your personality cannot be represented by a perfect square? Supposing there is—and there is—a weakest side in your personality? What is the effect on your value when there is a weak side? Supposing you were short on "action" and suppose, for the sake of illustration that you were about half as intellectually active as you have the intellectual capacity to be? How does that affect your real value as an individual? You know that while a chain is made up of the total number of links the strength of the chain is determined by the weakest link. What about your personality? Let me say that your real value is equal to the square of your shortest side:

If you are one-half as active as you are able then you are just about one-

were to get busy and develop the weakest side of your life. But that is the very thing you will not do. Do you believe that? Do you know which your shortest side is? Do you see how important it is that you should know which your shortest side is? I rarely meet an individual who knows, but I rarely ever meet an individual who does not think he knows which his shortest side is, and out of the 275 individuals I last met only three could say which their shortest side was.

Then the strange thing about human nature is your tendency to develop a strong side and leave the weak side absolutely alone. I have yet to meet the first woman whose estimation of her husband's qualities coincide with his estimation of himself (laughter) but they sometimes help me out in convincing a man that he is not wrong where he thinks he is. Now, I will just remark that the tendency of human nature is to develop a long side. If I were to find you a very intellectual person, wonderfully developed on the intellectual side of your life but you were, as the Irishman says, enjoying ill health, then I would find you in your room spending most of your time reading, developing the intellectual side of your life and leaving the physical side short, neglecting the weakest point. Or, if you are a very social person and a very religious person and you were short on this side, I would find you in the prayer meeting, not because you were short on this side (intellectual) mind you—(laughter). No, but because you are long on this side (reliability); or I would find you developing the already long side, the religious and social, and leaving the short side short.

I go to the gymnasium two or three times a week and look after the physical side of my life and I may say that the 80 or 90 men in that class could fairly well afford to stay away, while those who need it most in the City of Toronto are never found there. I take it for granted that every individual is a normal person and I take it for granted that you are normal. If so, then you possess each and every one of these faculties and they can be developed just as certainly as the muscle of your right arm can be developed. How? Just through two processes. Two processes determine all true education, nourishment and use. And every faculty that can be developed at all can be developed to a marked degree so that each individual has it within his own power within certain limitations of time to be what he wants to be in personality. Even the observance of the seven laws of human health will cause diseases of long standing to yield, because the moment you bring your life into harmony with Nature's laws immediately the whole of Nature works for you, but if you disobey Nature's laws all Nature will work against you according to the measure in which you disobey. Your success depends upon three things, first, upon your realizing fully that all successful human activity is a matter of obedience to law. That life is regulated not by luck but by law. The second step is to clearly perceive just what these laws are and, thirdly, to square your life by them, to bring your life into harmony with them. Just those three steps to success. Now, if you lack any incentive to develop your personality you will find it in one of two sources or in both. First, that it is in your personal interest to serve others, because of Nature's law of action and reaction. The reaction, that which comes to you, is equal to the action that you do for others, contrary to the appearance of things. Or, you will get the incentive from a real desire to serve from the religious source. If it does not come from that source all you have to do to bring it into your life is to come into an intellectual recognition of the laws of Nature and you will serve others for what you can get, but you will soon come to that degree of mental and moral development in that process where you will serve others for the love of it, for what you can give.

Now, I regard your work as second to none in the life of a community, and I trust that you will go home from this convention with a greater incentive

than ever from the addresses and discussions which you will hear during these days. I say if you lack any incentive to develop your own capacity, think of the opportunity that is yours to help others, to lift others to the higher planes of living. There comes to my mind just now—if I may trespass for a moment on your time—a vision. It was my privilege a few years ago to climb the dizzy heights of the far-famed Rocky Mountains and to view those wonderful glaciers. The evening before commencing to ascend the steep incline our guide took us to a vantage point to view what lay before us in order that we might catch some inspiration from the vision which would encourage us in our long and toilsome journey to the heights. We were standing with bewildered gaze looking for the tips of the peaks which he told us we could see, but we looked in vain. The guide came and said "look higher;" we looked higher and still could see nothing. "Look higher yet," he said, and we did so and there high above the heavens the last rays of the setting sun had lighted up those mountain peaks of snow many, many miles away. And then that guide took us the next day and led us from the lower plain up to the plateau and from the plateau to the higher heights and from the higher to the highest heights, up to the great mighty mountain peaks from which our vision of the earth filled us with sublime reverence, our vision to the north a sea of mighty mountain peaks, to the south a sea of mountain peaks, to the east the prairies and to the west the Pacific Ocean with British Columbia at our feet. And I said that no individual catching that vision could ever afterwards think provincially or meanly concerning his country. Your great work, friends, is just the work of that guide in taking people and leading them mentally from the lower planes of interest to the higher, and interesting them in that which will contribute to the value of their lives, leading them up to the great experiences where they look out on life and feel that life is worth living, worth living as the result of the contribution which you have made to their lives by properly directing them to the heights where they could behold the vision. When you think of what you, as librarians, are saving the people from, that alone should be sufficient to give you inspiration and enthusiasm in your work. Sometimes we talk about the amount of waste land in our country—and there is much of it—waste in our mines and in our forests, but to my mind the greatest tragedy of life is to see an old person with undeveloped capacity, to see an individual grow old with his faculties undeveloped and unused. How many wake up late in life to discover they might have been of great service to the world if they only had appreciated their powers and gifts and talents a little sooner—if they had only realized that it is impossible, unless they have made the best use of life's seed-time, to reap a harvest in life's autumn. There comes to my mind an incident that occurred in the City of Ottawa a few years ago at a gathering about the size of this, called together for the purpose of discussing an injustice that was being done to a certain individual in the community and at which all present had the right to speak. One man near the door who appeared to be about 60 years of age came forward and when he faced his audience he found that he had neglected his vocabulary and was unable to conjure up the words with which to adequately express his thoughts, he had not the skill nor the tact nor the power of illustration with which to explain and enforce his principles, he lacked the adroitness to secure the sympathy of his audience, he had neglected his psychology, he had neglected his Bible, and yet, if ever an individual was intended by Nature to be a mighty orator it was that man. Every now and then he would fling out a sentence that thrilled us, an occasional pointed utterance that carried us to our feet, but he failed because he had discovered his talent too late—he discovered it on that occasion. He lived for a few years

and died broken hearted—a ruined possibility. Is it any wonder that Kipling, in speaking of this, says, "Some of us live but most of us die, and the splendid prospects of life end in an anti-climax all because we tried to do the great business of living with most of our personal capital tied up bearing no interest." As Gray in his beautiful Elegy has said:

"Full many a gem of purest ray serene
The dark, unfathomed caves of ocean bear,
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste"—and waste, and waste—"its
sweetness on the desert air." (Applause)

THE PRESIDENT: I think this Association is very greatly indebted to Mr. Carson for it was through his influence that we have enjoyed the privilege of listening to the splendid address which Mr. Boyd has just concluded.

It is now our privilege to receive a series of addresses on the subject: "What Do the People Think and Say About the Public Library, and Why?" The speakers are Mrs. William Dorrington, of the Public Library of Acton, Miss Eleanor Holmes, of the Public Library, Picton, and Mr. Arthur Kinsinger, of the Public Library of Niagara Falls.

I have pleasure in calling upon Mrs. William Dorrington to address you.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK AND SAY ABOUT THE LIBRARY AND WHY?

MRS. WILLIAM DORRINGTON, ALTON.

MRS. DORRINGTON: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, it is very hard for me to be called upon to follow a brilliant speaker like my predecessor, Mr. Boyd. We have often heard the expression "An all round man" or "An all round woman," but evidently, according to Mr. Boyd, we have to live on the square after this (laughter) and whether it be a small square or a large square depends on our intellectuality, personality and ability.

I may say at the outset that I am a firm believer in public libraries and women's institutes. I am reminded of the story of the Scotchman who was a firm believer in the potency of porridge: Donald left his native land and came across the seas to Canada to live, and after eight years or so a brother Scot, Sandy, came out to visit him and was greatly delighted when Donald drove him home in his auto—so different don't you know, from what they had had in Scotland. By and by they went in to dinner and much to Sandy's alarm no grace was said. Presently the hour for retiring came but Sandy went to bed without the accustomed family prayers. He didn't say anything but he was feeling very sorrowful about these little omissions and when the morning came there was still no family prayers and when they sat down to breakfast grace was left unsaid. Breakfast was served and the first item on the menu was a little bacon and eggs. No porridge! "Man, man," said Sandy, "I could forgie ye fer going back on yer grace and fur furgettin' yer family prayers, but I canna forgie fur goin' back on yer parritch!" And we, dear friends, cannot forgive those who go back on the public library. I would have liked to have given more time to the discussion of this topic, but if we have the endurance and action we will, I doubt not, get there, anyway.

In my opinion the Story Hour is the most important phase of our work for it is then that we are brought into close contact with minds that are plastic and quick to receive impressions. An eminent preacher once said, "If you give me a child's mind up to the age of ten years, I do not care who takes him afterwards," and I believe it to be true that the impressions implanted in the minds

of young children are the most lasting of all. My youngest boy who is seventeen years of age loves just as much now to listen to the story hour as he did before.

Secondly, the story hour enables you to guide the children as to the kind of reading they should do. They listen to a story about the arrival of the birds in the spring time and making their nests in the trees and they are influenced in this way to read about them. "I do not see how you can spare the time" I have heard people say when I have told them about the story hour, but if they were to see the interest in their little innocent faces as they sit with their mouths open and their eyes sparkling and their little hands going up and down in excitement, perhaps it would alter their opinion. Is it worth while? I guess so! I feel that if you can make but one good reader out of a class of 20 there is something accomplished, something done, done for the nation. But we don't want them to be like the little fellow who came to the library and when he asked for a book was presented with a copy of the dictionary which he took away and on his return when asked how he liked it replied, "Oh, fine! It ends like all the rest—they married and lived happy ever afterwards." (Laughter.) I have one little girl in my class that I am sure would fill you with delight if you could hear her read. She is only a tiny tot of seven, but she can read like any grown up I ever heard. She can imitate the inflections of the little ones or the big ones and, I am sure, if given the opportunity, will develop into a splendid reader as time goes on.

People are also beginning to realize that the library is an educational factor in our lives and one of the poor man's dearest friends and perhaps the kindest and the best. It does not cost him anything to learn from the library. The rich can help themselves if they want to—they generally do (laughter) and it is their own fault if they don't. Statistics tell us there is less poverty and crime around the library than in any other place. I sometimes think there is not enough attention paid to these little things. In Alton—I notice that our President referred to the public library of "Acton" when introducing me—last year we were supposed to get something from the County Council but we did not do so, nor did we get anything from the Township Council, and we cannot get books because the publishers will not send them. If those in whose hands lies the power to assist us would only take time and analyze the arguments for and against the library they would, in all probability, express astonishment at their previous attitude towards the libraries.

The library adds to the happiness of the poor in many ways. For example, a man's pocket-book may not allow him to take long trips from place to place but he can go to the library and without the expenditure of a single cent can in spirit go to the uttermost parts of the earth, to India, China, Fiji, anywhere at all, even to Palm Beach and, by the way, he doesn't have to buy a whole lot of new clothes to go there. Again, he, poor though he be, can command an audience from the greatest and wisest statesmen and thinkers of all recorded time, they are there waiting patiently not to grant an audience but to gain it, there on the library shelves. I am reminded of that old Persian philosopher, Omar Khayyam, and the opening lines of his Rubaiyat:

"Here with a Loaf of Bread beneath the Bough,
A Flask of Wine, a Book of Verse—and Thou
Beside me singing in the Wilderness—
And Wilderness is Paradise enow."

Well, we can get the book of verse and perhaps the "Thou" still, but since the introduction of the O.T.A. the contents of the jug will have to be different. That fact, too, is a good thing for the poor man who in the old days would probably

have only so much money in his pocket and he would be undecided as to whether to purchase a book with it or his favourite beer and tobacco. Of course, we know tobacco is a great solace to some, but I think if our youths could be induced to read more they would smoke less cigarettes. I am not an anti-tobacconist. In fact, I like to see a man enjoying his pipe or cigar, but I have no use for these little boys and immature youths we sometimes see puffing away at cheap cigarettes.

The library is the true fairyland, a palace of delight, a haven of rest and repose, a shelter in the time of storm, where rich and poor and high and low may safely go for sympathy or consolation or forgetfulness—all are equal in the grave and in the public library. (Applause.)

Of course, after the war when the Socialists get busy we shall all be equal, anyway. The literature of Britain is the birthright of every Britisher. No country can boast of a brighter literature, and through the libraries in every village and town and city the poor citizen may have access to the best that has ever been written. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: I have now great pleasure in calling upon Miss Eleanor Holmes to address you. Miss Holmes has done especially good work among young boys and girls and is, I believe, prepared to tell you about it now.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK AND SAY ABOUT THE LIBRARY AND WHY.

MISS ELEANOR HOLMES, PICTON.

In discussing what people think and say of the Library, I intend to confine myself to my own experience in our small town of less than 4,000 population, a town where there are practically no industries other than canning factories, and surrounded by a rich agricultural country.

The people generally are interested in, and proud of their library, and I suppose compared with some libraries we are in clover (shall I say) in that we have an appropriation of three-quarters of a mill from the town, but while mildly interested, they do not by any means realize its full value to themselves.

There is, however, one phase of the work which is encouraging, that is with the young people. I think every student in the Collegiate Institute and every pupil at least of the three senior grades of the public school and many in the junior rooms too use the library in one way or another. Probably this is because the teachers are all more or less alive to the advantages and privileges of its use. One teacher said the other day when we were speaking of the children's reading "Why a teacher's work is cut in two when the boys and girls are interested in reading." The Collegiate teachers all use the library themselves and advise the pupils to prepare their debates here and almost always we have to draw on the resources of the whole library for material and not the reference room alone. One student said "In looking over the shelves for books on the subject of debate one discovers other books which attract one and so a love of reading is engendered."

The students invariably come to the library for assistance in preparing programmes for entertainments and Literary Society, etc. In the inter-form debates rivalry has been very keen, but of course we must help both sides equally and impartially, which is not always easy with our limitations.

The teacher who acts as librarian of the Collegiate library sends us each year the lists of supplementary reading for each form. These lists are fastened up in the stack room where the students can refer to them.

"Will you please tell me where I can find something for oral composition?"

is a frequent, almost despairing request, so first we set to work to find an interesting subject, then to find material on the subject.

The Public Library very substantially supplements the Collegiate library in the department of Science, our books on birds, insects, physics, etc., being in constant use both by teacher and student, at some periods of the year. Several of these books have to be taken from the circulation department and placed in the reference room that students may prepare their notes and drawings there, as otherwise we could not supply the demand.

Although there are several other libraries in the town, Sunday Schools, Collegiate Institute, Teachers' Institute, the Public Library is regarded as the fountain head, and the amateur librarian comes to the professional one for advice constantly regarding arrangement, choice of books and other matters.

Recently the students of third form wrote an essay on the subject "The advantages of the Public Library" and almost without exception they mentioned the advantage to country pupils boarding in town that the Library reading room is in affording a place to spend leisure half hours profitably and enjoyably, the cheerful fire in winter and wide verandahs with fine views in summer, pleasant surroundings, current magazines, copies of works of art, all having a refining influence. Some one remarked "You know this quiet place must be a great boon to people in the midst of present-day unrest. You do not know how great an impression you are making on the minds of young people just in this one way."

Quoting from the essays referred to before, one boy said "The library is a moral advocate in that children and adults are kept from purchasing cheap and vile literature"! Children enter the library and read good books when otherwise they would go to the show, or loiter around hotels or on the streets.

To turn to the younger children and our work with them, you may judge its extent by this remark made by a man in a rather disgusted tone, "This seems to be a kindergarten, not a library." Certainly between the hours of four and six the children's corner overflows into the general reading room. They are very enthusiastic library patrons. They read specially animal stories, beginning with Peter Rabbit and Burgess bedtime books and passing on to Roberts, Seton, Long and London.

In this branch of the work the teacher is our best assistant. Several of the public school teachers come frequently at the same time as their pupils and help in their choice. Often they borrow books to take to school where they read selections or tell the story in outline and then tell the youngsters to get the book for themselves. This in our case takes the place of the story hour in the library.

There is some difference of opinion, I believe, regarding the best way to work with the schools, whether the books should be sent there, or the children come to the library. In Pieton we do both. The teacher draws extensively of the library books and illustrated papers but sends the children to the library also.

The older children in public school begin their reference work with simple requirements. Generally they need a short note on a certain person or subject, supplied by a simple encyclopædia and they very soon learn to know just how to find what they need without assistance.

There is still a large field for our efforts in cultivating the rural districts where the people do not realize how much we could help them. There again the teacher should be our ally.

One way we tried of advertising should bring good results: An exhibit was arranged at our Fall Fair (a suitable booth was lent us by one of our merchants). This was suitably furnished with library furniture and an attractive exhibit of

books with special reference to agriculture and things interesting to the farmer and also of books for boys and girls. This brought to the notice of thousands of people the fact that the Public Library is meant to help everybody young, old, wise or unlettered and not just a few people with literary tastes or an insatiable thirst for fiction.

THE PRESIDENT: It is always rather interesting to hear of work that is being done and comparatively limited equipment and, relatively speaking, Miss Holmes is doing a very wonderful work down in Picton, work that may easily be regarded as 100 per cent. efficiency.

I have now much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Arthur Kinsinger to address you.

“WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK AND SAY ABOUT THE LIBRARY, AND WHY.”

ARTHUR KINSINGER, NIAGARA FALLS.

The preceding speakers have dealt with some of the most interesting and most important phases of our work—the juvenile and school children’s departments; and now for a little while we are to consider Library Service from the standpoint of the “grown-up”—“What the People think and say about the Library, and why.” Yet, even at the risk of infringing on the rights of the oppressed adult, I want to relate an incident of a few weeks ago.

A little man, whose father is overseas, is a regular patron of our library. He came in one day, with his desire set on a certain Burgess book, which, however, was found to be “out.” But fortunately our staff is, and quite properly, susceptible to masculine charms; and in an effort to serve the young man, another by the same author was suggested. While that one did not quite strike his fancy, he did find another book, one illustrated with some good pictures, on that subject which is so inspiring to every Briton,—the British Navy; and in spite of some discouragement on the part of the “Olympians” he insisted that that was the book he wanted to take home. He had his way! But before he left the room, he looked up into the face of a lady visitor, enthusiastically exclaiming, “Gee, isn’t the library great?”

But perhaps kind words are all too rare; and if we are inclined to discouragement on that account, let us not forget that in all public work, good service when rendered is often taken for granted, and that the habit of grumbling is hard to break. To convert this fault-finding into constructive criticism, is part of our present duty.

Passing over those complaints which have to do with purely local matters we can discuss two or three major criticisms, so general and so venerable as to have become almost incorporated as a part of the Honourable Institution of the Public Library. Doubtless some of our better libraries have outlived that stage of evolution where such complaints could properly be brought against them; but many of us are imperfect still; and the Righteous may now turn deaf ears, while the Sinners come to repentance!

First, then,—“THE DESIRED BOOK IS ALWAYS OUT.”

That is an old story; and really it is not much to be wondered at, so long as our book-selection is based on a policy of making the biggest possible show of titles for the small amount of money most of us have to spend. Leaving reference libraries out of the question, this method seems to fall short of Perfect Service.

We announce through our bulletins or our newspapers, a list of new books, and among them is a "best-seller." If our advertising is reaching the interested people, there follows a demand for that popular book, say fifty or one hundred enquiries in the medium sized library.

Even if we have "plunged" to the extent of two or three copies, what is the result? Possibly 90 per cent. of disappointed borrowers! To that extent we have lost the good will of the public; and good will is an important asset—if we have it; and we must not forget that one dissatisfied citizen will probably make more stir in the community than ninety and nine contented ones.

Obviously a circulating library cannot hope to have enough copies of any book to meet all possible calls: but surely we can estimate the probable demand, and we can decide how many times one copy should circulate, and how long each copy may be kept out.

This time element, however, becomes a bit complicated if we permit an initial borrowing period of so many days, and a renewal period of so many more, plus an indeterminate overdue period, subject only to a ridiculous fine of one cent per day, as some of us do. Would it not be fairer to the general reading public, for us to refuse all renewals during the first few months after accessioning, and to impose a larger fine—a real penalty—for overtime? Make it two, three or even five cents per day, or work out some graduated scale of fines. But once having imposed a fine, whether it be one cent or five, let us make very sure that it is exacted, the aim being to ensure the return of the book within a certain limit of time.

Then we could work out a fairly definite factor for use in determining the number of copies of any one book to buy, as a result of which, some of us might find that instead of ordering 100 books of as many titles, we might specify our one hundred in only twenty or twenty-five titles. And it might come to pass, that not so many volumes would be placed on our shelves for moth and dust to corrupt; that few people would complain that the library never has what is wanted, and that some long since disheartened patrons would be encouraged to again become regular borrowers.

Another complaint, well worth heeding, is that,—

"Standard works which should circulate freely, are not often enough replaced with clean new copies."

And where borrowers are permitted free access to the book shelves, this is of special importance; because if we want to encourage the reading of standard authors, we must set a bait of clean, though not necessarily expensive copies; and we must remove the unattractive, patched and soiled volumes, too often to be found on our shelves. Is it not just as important to spend a generous part of our book money in such renewals, as to keep strictly up to the minute in the writings of some of the present day producers?

Besides, if we provide renewals enough to keep our shelves stocked with clean, attractive books, we shall go far towards overcoming the objections of another class of citizens, who declare positively, that Public Library books shall not enter their homes, because of the danger of carrying infections from the homes, and hands, of careless and not over-clean borrowers.

But the title which our astute president has set for this discussion is—"What the people think and say about the library, and Why": and the last word is significant—the sting is in the tail!

It is sadly true, that some people indulge in faultfinding for nothing but the melancholy pleasure they find in "Knocking"; but it is reasonable to assume that the kinds of criticism already referred to, are expressed in all sincerity of purpose;

that they indicate a real interest in the institution of the public library: and that if accepted by us in the right spirit, and acted upon to the best of our ability, will eventually strengthen our influence.

Well may we be anxious on the score of what people Think without expression. What people Say is more easily met, because the ideas if wrong may be combatted, or if right may be adopted. But Indifference on the part of citizens who neither think or speak of the library, citizens who do not realize that there is at their disposal this wonderful source of profit and pleasure, is the greatest obstacle to our fullest success. In some places less than 20 per cent. of the people entitled to library benefits are active borrowers; and perhaps one of our opportunities lies in so dealing with the honest criticisms of those who do visit our libraries, as to merit the interest of a larger number of those who do not.

Then, and not until then, let us embark on such a vigorous campaign of pertinent publicity, as will secure for us the greatest possible number of additional borrowers. But above all, let us be sure that our Service keeps up with that increased demand.

We would all benefit, if Ontario Libraries of similar sizes had some organized system for the exchange of information—statistics, ideas, working methods. Without such a clearing house, how can the ordinary wayfaring board know how their particular library compares with the best in their class?

I know of one library which would report, that with a population of about 12,000, and an income of about 40 cents per capita, there was a home circulation of about 43,000, or not much more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ books per person. They might not be very proud of that; and so for their public reports they would add their "reference" circulation and show the more imposing total of 55,000, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per capita. Albeit for home circulation they would show $3\frac{1}{2}$ per capita, but they would say that their aim just now is to reach something in excess of four per capita, of home circulation; and on that basis they would be able to report,—

Population 12,000, income \$4800.00, and a home circulation of from 48,000 to 50,000, with a book expenditure of \$1,200.00 to help reach that objective. Not a very high aim; to be sure, but only by aiming at something within range can we hope to register a hit. After accomplishing that, we can bring up our guns and have a try at 5 per capita, and then $5\frac{1}{2}$, 6, and I know not what, ratio.

But in all our efforts after increased circulation, we must not forget that a high order of Service is the great essential.

An anxious citizen once said to a Policeman—

"Officer, if I stay on this street, will it take me to the Public Library?"
And his reply was—

"Yis, Mum, but not unless ye kape movin', mum."

Those of us find inspiration in slogans, might do worse than take a hint from that Irish policeman, and adopt as our service motto for 1918—KEEP MOVING, FORWARD!

THE PRESIDENT: It required considerable pressure to induce Mr. Kinsinger to consent to appear before you to-day, but I am sure you all feel with me that it was worth while. We now have 15 minutes for general discussion. Each speaker will be allowed 3 minutes, and we hope a great many of you will take advantage of this opportunity to express your opinions upon the subject of What people think and say about the public library, and why.

MR. GURD: I have listened, Madam President, with a great deal of pleasure to the remarks which have been uttered by the recent speakers and I think the question of the duplication of books in the library is deserving of consideration. Personally I have always felt that in duplicating fiction to any large extent you were buying ephemeral works which are of little value to the library in the long run, and the books for which the greatest demand is made are, perhaps of the type that is not very valuable. At home we very rarely duplicate the books. We have the idea that with a duplication of four or five we could not meet the demand that suddenly arises for books from time to time.

MR. MOORE: Madam President, the question arises from Mr. Gurd's remarks and the remarks of others this afternoon as to whether the library is under any obligation to supply the books the public demands or should the public read the books the library supplies? That is the problem. I maintain that if the public wants a book they should have it, with fair discrimination on the part of the Library Board, and I like the idea presented by Mr. Kinsinger that as far as the funds permit, there shall be duplication of those books that the readers are clamouring for. There is no necessity for the duplication of the solid works which are taken out slowly and infrequently enough to allow any person who wants them to have them within a reasonable period. But if a really important novel by some famous writer is put on our shelves and our readers come in and ask for it and are told it is out they will very likely not come back and will say it is no use going because they cannot get what they want. I think that as far as your funds will permit books of that kind should be duplicated and that, if this is done, you will have fewer grumblers and more who are satisfied.

One of the speakers this afternoon rightly said that one dissatisfied person could do more harm to a public library than the ninety and nine who were contented.

MR. GRANT: There is another side to that same question. If you undertake the duplication of books it means that a number of books of that class will occupy a great deal of room to the exclusion of other classes and types and you will be met by another objection that you have not got anything in the library that is worth reading. To illustrate: Recently we got 85 new books of fiction in the library and in a week or ten days afterwards a gentleman in the town said, "Why don't you buy some books? There is nothing new in the library worth reading." We had just got 85 new books in and that is the sort of complaint we received. How much more justly founded would be the complaint if we cut it down to 20 with four copies of each. It is just possible that in jumping out of one difficulty you may get into another and a worse difficulty than ever.

MRS. DORRINGTON: Don't you think, Madam President, that that lies quite a bit with the librarian? Just a little tact and persuasian would probably enable you to get the reader to take something else along the same line. If we try to satisfy everybody I am afraid we would fall short. It is the grumblers that keep us moving. (Laughter.)

MR. BELLAMY: I think that we often forget the most vital part in this book problem in giving them what they want and don't want. If we would pay a little more attention to our book committees I think it would be a good thing. My personal experience is that there are very few of the committee that have given any thought or consideration to the selection of books to be purchased until five minutes previous to getting to the meeting, and consequently they select a few titles at random and one will choose a book, if he is Scotch, because it was written by a Scotchman and so on. I am reminded of the time when I was a little boy—quite a little while ago. The first Sabbath School I attended possessed no library and

the good people of the community thought it was time one was established and so they elected a committee to purchase the books, which committee was composed of three good old substantial farmers. The Board was viewing it from an aged adult standpoint forgetting that the library was intended exclusively or almost so for little tots in the primary classes and up to the early teens. The first book chosen was a home doctor book to tell how to treat pigs and cattle. The whole library was excellent along the lines upon which it was chosen but it was useless from the point of view of the children and the inevitable result was that the books lay on the shelves for a long time and then were eventually placed in people's homes and never brought back.

MISS DUNHAM: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen: Personally I am not in favour of the extreme duplication of books. I find those who want duplication are people who can afford to buy them themselves. People who cannot afford to do so do not usually raise so much objection if the book is out when they call for it; they are willing to wait until it returns. I think this matter of the duplication of books could be somewhat eliminated by shortening the time the book is to be out. Certain books, while they are popular should be allowed out for only 7 days, say. I think that would do away with a great deal of the trouble.

MR. PARK: Where I am situated popular books are only allowed out for seven days and there is no renewal. In addition to that, instead of a one cent fine in the case of books that are overdue we sting them three cents. So far as duplication is concerned we do not duplicate very much. We have an idea which is in operation in Detroit under which the most popular novels are duplicated and are allowed out for a rental of one cent per day and it has proved a very satisfactory idea.

MR. BARNETT: It seems to me that one way of influencing the public is by advertising. I think that I have talked about advertising on every occasion when I have been on my feet during the last three years, but really it is a most effective way of influencing public sentiment. I have been doing it every week for four years now, so I may say I have some little experience in that direction. The Saturday screed I write for both our newspapers is very often a description of a book. There will be much discouragement, perhaps, for those who try continuous advertising but may I say that it is vastly easier and more comfortable to do that little bit of work now than I ever dreamed it would be when I commenced.

THE PRESIDENT: Time demands that this discussion be brought to a close. I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. William Briden, Librarian of the Public Library at St. Catharines who will speak on the subject of "Materials for efficient Library Service."

MATERIALS FOR EFFICIENT LIBRARY SERVICE.

W. BRIDEN, B.A., ST. CATHARINES.

MR. BRIDEN: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen: Before attempting to discuss the subject assigned to me on the programme I feel that this audience perhaps needs the quality pointed out by Mr. Boyd on the lower side of his square, that of endurance, especially as the temperature is somewhat high, although, perhaps not as high for you as for the man sitting waiting to be called upon to speak to you (laughter). When Miss Black wrote to me some time in January asking that I should take part in this programme and assigning to me the subject mentioned I hesitated for some time, having in view the fact that I have been in library work only some three years. In fact, I think this is the third anniversary. But, like Adam in the Garden of Eden, when Eve tempted him, he could not resist, and consequently, perhaps in an evil hour for myself, I yielded and consented to

take this paper. Of course, I am not insinuating that Miss Black tempted me to do that which is evil. (Laughter.)

In considering the question of materials for efficient library service the problem I was confronted with was to find something new and original. "There is nothing new under the sun" we are told, and perhaps in library work, too, there is little or nothing new to be said upon the subject I am to speak about.

Some time ago a Scotchman and an Irishman were discussing the respective merits of their countries, and the Scotchman in order to impress the Irishman with the extent of the knowledge of his Scottish ancestors said that in the course of tearing down an old castle in Scotland the workmen had found some wires under it which went to prove that they knew all about the telegraph in Scotland hundreds of years ago. The Irishman said, "That is nothing. In Ireland they tore down an old castle which was a thousand years old and they found no wires at all, which goes to prove that they knew all about wireless telegraphy." (Laughter.)

That presented the problem of what to say,—something new. And I thought perhaps some experienced librarian could better have taken this subject. However having consented to do so myself I could only do my best under the circumstances.

I am following, somewhat, an outline suggested by our president, and in discussing it I will be taking largely the point of view of the work I find it necessary to do in St. Catharines to render the library service efficient.

In the first place, I think it is important that the Library should be so situated as to be convenient of access and not, as in some places, located away to one side of the town where only a certain portion of the community find it easy to repair. In St. Catharines we are situated about a stone's throw from the City Market and consequently a great many ladies call in on their return from the market and sometimes leave their purchases there for me to inspect. (Laughter.) In addition to that, the library is about a minute's walk from the post office and also from the leading street of the City.

I think the grounds about the library should be of sufficient size to provide sufficient space for a lawn and flower beds and shrubs. I notice Mr. Locke is laying considerable stress on that phase of the work.

Coming to the building itself, in order that a library may do good work it is essential that the building be scientifically planned. My own knowledge of library building is not very extensive. I have visited some of the libraries in the province and two or three years ago when I was living in Ingersoll I was one of those called upon to erect a new public library there and in company with others visited a number of public libraries in order to come to some decision as to what would be the best plan and we found that several of the new Carnegie Libraries were not at all well arranged. I understand that in later years the Carnegie Corporation have required plans to be submitted. I think that was found necessary in connection with the school buildings, too; the department had to insist upon plans being submitted to experts in the education department who knew what to advise.

Some time ago I was in a library in which I noticed what seemed to me to be the very unfortunate arrangement in regard to the reading rooms. They were so situated that they were not under the eye of the librarian. In St. Catharines, fortunately, we have our reading rooms on either side and the librarian's desk is in the centre where he can see what is going on at all times.

In regard to the reference rooms some of the libraries have it so arranged that it is completely out of the control of the librarian. Last year I was conversing with a gentleman who came from some city in the west, where, he said, they had to close up the reference room when it was not under the eye of the librarian because

they found the young men and women made it a place for love making and spooning. Now-a-days, anyone desirous of using that reference room has to get a special permit.

One of the difficulties I found in the St. Catharines Library was that there was no system or method of registration of members. It is absolutely necessary that we should have an easy system of registering our members. They had been in the habit of giving them a sheet of paper upon which the applicant wrote his application and it was signed on the same side at the bottom by the guarantor. These applications were put in bundles and there was no system of filing them and, consequently, when a person had been there a few weeks and came in and said he had lost his card and you asked him the number of it, if he didn't know there was no way of finding out. I take the ordinary library card about the size of a postcard and have the application printed on the one side and the guarantor upon the other side and I put those in the drawer with the name of the person and the date and so on and the address and the guarantor's on the back. Then the problem arose how to get them numbered so I took another card the same size and typewrote on that card at the top left-hand corner the number and then the name of the person and the address and filed this card in a drawer in numerical order with proper guide cards, leaving spaces on the card for change of address.

Another method in use in the smaller libraries is a book in which the names are written, but that is a very cumbersome method because you have an accumulation of names and it is necessary to make new lists once in a while when persons withdraw from the library.

Another device for effective service of which we have had some illustration this afternoon is the use of the Bulletin Board. All of you know how practical a factor that is.

I think I could make use of a blackboard like this, too, for the purpose of making announcements, etc.

Another point in connection with our work of great importance is the use of a catalogue. Shall we have a printed catalogue issued annually or quarterly or monthly, or have the card catalogue or the dictionary catalogue? We have the card catalogue system which was made some years ago and it has never had any additions made to it since, and consequently it is of little or no value. There are hundreds of cards in the drawer for which the books have gone out of existence and there are hundreds of books for which there are no cards. The public do not use the card catalogue to any great extent, of course, but it is all-important to the librarian. In addition to the other things I think we should have the book bulletin as they do in Toronto, printed, if not monthly, at least quarterly or every half year; I that would be of great service to the reader. To some extent we have obviated the lack of a monthly bulletin by publishing in the local newspapers the names of the new books as they come into our hands.

With regard to the use of the newspapers it is perhaps hardly necessary to say much. I am making as much use as I can of the local papers. I find the local papers quite willing to publish from time to time all the matter I can give them with regard to books coming into the library.

I think we should have published at least every six months a list of the books in the library.

With regard to the question of judicious book selection I may say that before I went to St. Catharines there was a book committee which selected nearly all the books largely through the medium of one member thereof, Mr. W. J. Robertson, a man who knows much about books. But since I have taken charge more and more

the work of book selection has been placed upon my shoulders. It seems to me the only person competent to select books for the children is the children's librarian.

With regard to our system of duplication, we have three or four copies. Take a writer like Ralph Connor, in the case of his recent "Major" we took four copies and everybody wanted to read it at once, but if we had had 100 copies everyone would have read it and then we would have had 100 copies on the shelves but, as was suggested by a speaker earlier in the afternoon, we substitute something else which is considered just as good or better than the book inquired for.

It seems to me if we are going to give good service the library should be properly balanced in the matter of book selection. Sometimes we find libraries have too many books of one class and not enough of the other. I find, for example, in St. Catharines, that it is advantageous to purchase books dealing with the industries of the city in order that the operatives may have an opportunity of studying the technical side of their business and getting benefit therefrom.

Another phase of library work it seems to me to be of very great value is the clipping from newspapers. Students come into the library from the Collegiate and also from the Debating and Literary Societies in the City seeking for material of which there is an abundance to be found in these clippings.

Another phase of the work worthy of reference is the Juvenile Department which, in St. Catharines, is under the charge of a lady who was engaged as a teacher in one of the primary schools in St. Catharines and understands the needs and desires of the children. The Story Hour room, too, is of great value in library work. We have established our Juvenile Department on a separate basis and the number of readers has increased from 350 to 1,000. We have had the new system in about one year and the circulation has increased from 9,000 to 18,000, showing we are doing something more than we did formerly to render service to the community.

We have had no trouble in getting the necessary money to make these improvements. In 1915 we had an appropriation, some \$3,700, in 1916 \$4,200, in 1917 over \$5,000 and for 1918 our appropriation will be \$7,000 and we have had no criticisms or objections, showing that when service is rendered the community is willing to pay the costs.

I may mention, too, certain classes which are conducted in our basement which have assisted the increase of our circulation.

THE PRESIDENT: Instead of proceeding to the discussion of Mr. Briden's very interesting address it will be postponed until to-morrow afternoon and I have now much pleasure in introducing Mr. E. Wyly Grier of the Royal Academy who will address you on the subject of "Canadian Art and its relationship to the Library."

CANADIAN ART AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE LIBRARY.

E. WYLY GRIER, R.C.A., TORONTO.

MR. WYLY GRIER: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, I am very happy to be here and feel myself privileged in this opportunity to address you. I have, however, some misgivings on the ground that the kind of address I shall deliver is somewhat informal and imperfectly prepared, and that its relationship to the library may not appear to you to be quite appropriate. We artists are a sketchy race (laughter), but I hope that in the verbal sketch I shall give you, you will find something of value and something which, more or less, relates to the library.

The library is something about which I feel more affection for than I have knowledge of. It is something from which I have derived a great deal, but I should

find it extremely difficult to give you a lecture of any kind thereon. I may, however, attempt to give you some of the sentiments relating to Canadian art, its achievements and its aspirations, and if I can in some measure show the relationship between the library and art perhaps my time here will not be spent in such a way that you will regret having shared it with me.

As to Canadian art, first of all, my own view of it is this, that at present we have not a distinctive Canadian art at all. I think there is a Canadian or national art in the making. The time is coming, perhaps in some sense has already come, when a distinctive national character in our art is appreciable to the outside world, something which they, coming from a distance, can see, of which we who are near at hand, are unconscious of. All great national art, if my use of the library has been of any value to me, has come through the unselfish, ardent devotion of individual artists to the upholding of their own individual convictions, and probably the individual convictions of the artists in any country have a certain kinship and likeness. Of course, the visitor to this country, if he were to go to a picture gallery and were confronted with pictures of nothing but rocks and pines and large expanses of water representing our Great Lakes or boundless prairies with a distant and straight horizon, such visitor would of course say, "This is typically Canadian." But you can find the duplicate for the subject in many countries besides our own, in the United States you can find the prairies, and boundless forests are duplicated in Europe while large expanses of water are found in other countries, too. You can find rocks and pines in abundance in Norway and Sweden, and it is largely owing to the faithful way in which the Scandinavian has drawn his rocks and pines that he has built up a national school, the natural characteristics of which they are perhaps unconscious of. Twenty years ago a gentleman—I wonder if there is any reason why I should withhold his name?—Mr. Goldwin Smith, stated to me that he didn't value Canadian landscape at all—I was going to put it in the vernacular and say he had no use for it, but you cannot imagine Goldwin Smith using slang. However, he did tell me he had no affection for Canadian landscape, which he characterized as "a continuous recurrence of rocks and pines," or something like that. He was like a great many intellectual people who have very little natural gift for the arts and who have gained their knowledge of the arts through books—what a courageous thing to say to this gathering—but who have not verified the statements of the books by personal inspection of the works of artists and by a process of absorption of the facts from their diligence and interest in the subject. Of course, there are numbers of intellectual men who had no ear for music, for instance, and no eye for pictures. You can be almost without a sense of colour and have very little sense of form and still be a premier or a bishop or a great many other high things. It is not necessary, therefore, fortunately, for some of us to have great intellectual attainment in order to be artists (laughter). Goldwin Smith condemned Canadian landscape with one beautiful phrase which was wholly untrue and unfair to this country, but I am glad to be able to tell you there has arisen in this country a considerable school of painters who are quite devoted to Canadian landscape. I am sorry to say there is not yet any promising school for the portrayal of the figure subjects of Canada, which are equally important, but I can say for them that they have just as rich an array of subjects, and I can also say for them when our schools of art shall have done their work more perfectly than it is yet done and when the higher and more accurate training which is necessary for the figure artists shall have produced its results you will have a great Canadian school for figure painters who will adequately portray the beautiful things to be found in Canada in the field of figure work.

Let me repeat myself to the extent of saying that the essential thing for the individual artist to-day is to live for his own individual convictions. You may be surprised that so sketchy a being as an artist should have any convictions at all, yet I assure you that the convictions of an artist very nearly amount to a religion; many a time they have died for that. Was it not a conviction of success for which Cellini sacrificed all his household goods? He would have sacrificed anything he had to make his convictions appear true to the world. Just to name one man who was true to himself and who stood firmly by the thing that he believed in and who succeeded finally in impressing his convictions upon the world and ultimately helped to produce a great national school of art, let me refer to no less a figure than Michael Angelo. His life and works were largely a protest against contemporary life. He did not set to work to illustrate the manners, religion and society of Italy. He largely protested against it. He was a great moralist. He was greatly influenced by the preachings of Savonarola. Witness the great conversations he had with the eminent Vittoria Colonna. There you find how these people spent hours in converse on the wrong direction in which Italy was going and which Michael Angelo in his art strove to obviate, not by preaching but by doing something.

Michael Angelo, then, is a figure worth remembering, and I would like to invite you to take down from your shelves his "Sonnets" as translated by John Addington Symonds, for therein can you obtain a view of the mentality of that great artist. In his work one gets the feeling of some great titanic force struggling and striving for freedom. You get it epitomized in that wonderful statue of his known as "The Slave" or "The Captive," the one that was to decorate the tomb of Julius II, the Pope. There you have the most tremendous portrayal of emotion that sculpture up to that date had reached. The emotional quality is less evident and is more restrained than is the case with the sculptor Rodin, but I venture to say that none of Rodin's statues have quite the same wonderful power to arrest or to make thoughtful and educate and elevate the onlooker that this statue of Michael Angelo's has. It was done with the impetuosity with which he attacked most of his work, and I believe the reason the feet were not quite completed was because there was not quite marble enough, due to some miscalculation. His emotion, his vehemence, led him to attack his work without the necessary mathematical calculations as to the measurements of his block. The result is a number of almost finished statues, several of which could never have been finished for the reason that the material would not have held out. Rodin has, I think, copied this, and deliberately makes unfinished statues. They seem to be much less sincere and have less reason why they are unfinished. I only made this digression as to Michael Angelo as a means of emphasizing one of the points in my contrast. If we are to have a great Canadian art we must always remember that the artist, impressionable, nervous, highly strung, possessing that quality which is the excuse for almost every kind of sin,—the artistic temperament—is deserving of your generosity and of your permission to allow him to carry you a little way on the tide of his vehemence and impetuosity. But that artist is quite susceptible of impression by the environment around him. Artists are perhaps peculiarly susceptible to environment and yet how little environment injured Michael Angelo! And may I take down from the library shelf a book in which a most unpromising environment is referred to, an environment in which a great artist calmly, not vehemently, but with great steadfastness and cool purpose achieved very great things. Let me recommend amongst the great masters in painting and sculpture Velasquez by R. A. M. Stevenson, the cousin of the great Robert Louis Stevenson. Now, the Canadian figure painters—and I have given you a quotation about a figure painter—(See pages 5-7 of "Velasquez") have amongst their themes

the wonderful beauties that are revealed to us in our otherwise long and rather dreary winter. Go down to the St. Lawrence Market and see the sleighs coming in in the middle of winter with the men and the horses frosted, with rough fur robes and rough fur clothing, and see if there is nothing there as fine and as picturesque as anything you will get in Norway or in Russia.

Or go to a maple sugar camp and see how they make maple sugar in the period between seasons, neither winter nor spring, and see if you can discern in those groups in the thin, sparse forests of maple something which is quite peculiar to Canada.

Then there are the lumber camps and the log drives. Go and look at the logs riding on the waters and the rivermen with their long poles—the whole thing is one wonderful moving picture.

And then there are the Indians. They have hardly yet been adequately portrayed. I shall refer presently to a couple of artists who painted the Indians. All these wonderful figure subjects are at present awaiting the man. I feel I am not too severe on my brother craftsmen in saying so. Landscape is not precisely awaiting the man. Landscape has found many men who are portraying it adequately. But the figure subjects await the man and there is a rich harvest awaiting him who will go forth and paint these things with courage, paint frankly and convincingly Canadian themes so that people who are accustomed to go to Italy or some other distant place to find fine pictures will discover they are to be found at home, and that some classical subjects relating to the gods and nymphs—which we know very little about—are not a bit better and worthy of being painted, perhaps are much less worthy than the noble scenes of our own country.

There have been two figure artists who have with more or less success portrayed subjects relating to Canadian figure painting, one is Creighoff who painted down in Quebec. There are many pictures of his which are extremely interesting from a historical point of view, funny little sleighs with no springs, painted with red and depicting the woolen caps on the people and their strange customs and very bad habits which are now restrained by the O.T.A., in fact, some of the scenes are almost like the Dutch masters' paintings and of a distinctly hilarious character. Creighoff's paintings belong, however, to the historical past. With regard to the Indians let me cite Paul Kane, a man who painted with more conscientiousness than genius the scenes in which he threw himself. Paul Kane lived a large part of his life among the Indians and he has portrayed scenes relating to the effort of the Indians to render the buffalo more rapidly extinct than he is now becoming. The buffalo is still being painted in a suburb of London by Mr. Verner, but Paul Kane showed the buffalo being killed by thousands in the slaughtering methods of the Indian, and these are peculiarly interesting illustrations of something which, shall I say, has now disappeared. Then he painted the different tribes and costumes of the various tribes, the manner of wearing feathers and war paint. In fact, he was very learned in Indian lore. More recently another artist, Mr. Edmund Morris, who has lately died, painted a number of Indian scenes and drew in charcoal some wonderful heads of some of the notable chiefs and warriors. But it is regrettable that in the case of Paul Kane in spite of his undeniable conscientiousness the artistry is not so apparent. It is a thousand pities we had not in this country a man of genius to do the thing that Paul Kane essayed to do. It may be, however, that a man of genius will arrive who will give us pictures largely based upon the illustrations of Paul Kane which will contain the qualities of realism and convincingness which is absent from the pictures of Paul Kane on account of their technical inferiority.

There was an instance in British art which might be called a sort of resurrec-

tion of scenes in the old classic days of Grecian intellectual and artistic predominance. These pictures were painted by Alma Tadema who, with his extraordinary archæological knowledge and unquestionable artistic skill painted pictures of life in Ancient Greece which really give one the impression that he must have lived there and actually witnessed the scenes he painted.

It really only requires genius—"only"—to paint almost anything. I have seen a picture, for instance, of the interior of Hell with Napoleon sizzling therein, in the gallery of Brussels—one hardly knows what has become of it now! It only requires genius to use these old pictures of Indian life to bring them to life once more.

Then there is another source from which you can get Canadian figure life remote from our own. Take down from your library shelves the books of Mrs. Moodie and Mrs. Traille and read Mrs. Moodie's "Roughing it in the Bush." These tell us how innocent English people came out here to farm—they have been doing it ever since—and you meet the remnants of their posterity now, but there are none of them farming. They used to settle in districts good for fishing. Mrs. Moodie and her people settled in the neighbourhood of Stony Lake where the fishing was particularly good. She gives us a wonderful picture of her trip along the northern shores of Lake Ontario. There are really wonderful things to be got from a perusal of these books not only of British contemporary life en voyage in Canada, but of the native landscape.

I think I will now have to mention the names of some of my friends. There has recently died a man of genius who had a sort of familiar and home-like title of Tom Thomson. He was a very dear fellow and loved by everybody. He lived mainly in the woods as a kind of recluse and painted with extraordinary native talent. He had little or no training—it was, perhaps, his salvation. I don't always recommend it. I think "near genius" wants a lot of training, and you may be quite sure that if you are a real genius you want all the training you can get. Personally, my training, whatever the results of it may be, has at least enabled me to possess clear convictions. Tom Thomson went into the woods and painted with that naivette and eagerness and with a child-like attitude of mind a truthful record of his eyes, an uncommonly difficult thing to do, yet his pictures had nothing of the qualities of a photograph. The photograph, you know, is not a highly intelligent being. The camera does its best but it is not a genius and it lacks a soul. Behind the camera there must be some one and some amount of artistic gift and the camera records a great deal more than your eyesight records. I recollect seeing a photographic portrait of the Hon. W. G. Gladstone some years ago. It had been taken in the day when photographers did not use colour screens. The interstices in the skin are much hotter in colour than the main surfaces of the skin and the consequence is that the photograph delineates them with marked distinction. Mr. Gladstone looked like one of those bags that ladies carry about which are made of crocodile skin, extraordinarily untrue. Every single wrinkle he had was carefully portrayed.

Tom Thomson was quite a modern. His pictures were quite sufficiently surprising and novel, but they were his own convictions and the man who paints his own conviction is bound to be original.

Then Lawren Harris who paints outdoor scenes, too, only with more of the decorative sense is worthy of mention.

Then there is A. Y. Jackson who, when speaking of his pay as a private soldier remarked: "I never had so much money in my life." He has been

fighting in France and has been wounded. He is a man of genius who has painted wonderful pictures.

J. E. H. Macdonald is a sort of combination of two schools, the realism of Tom Thomson and the decorative quality of Lawren Harris. Macdonald has a wide idea of theme. He evolved from a vocation in which he was very successful. He was a designer of book covers for Macmillan's.

Then there is Mr. Frank Johnston, the newest of the new, whose pictures you will be able to see in the new gallery at the rear of Mr. Goldwin Smith's old residence at the Grange.

Mr. J. W. Beattie is one of that interesting group of four artists who go under the wing of Lord Beaverbrook to show what the Canadians are doing at the front. Mr. Beattie wears the little decoration indicating that he fought in the Riel Rebellion.

Then there are Mr. Simpson and Mr. Cullen and Mr. Varley, of Montreal, all on their way to illustrate the doings of the Canadians.

Then of the sea coast painters there is Mr. Robert Gagen who is always getting younger and is painting younger pictures, and Mr. Bell-Smith who refuses to become an antique and has done many pictures of the sea coast which are very remarkable portrayals of a subject which is not very popular but very well worth doing. The Government recently purchased a picture called "The Ironbound Coast" by Mr. Bell-Smith.

Then there is the traditional landscape painter, Mr. Homer Watson, whose works have been familiar to you for the last 30 years and who is still doing very fine, conservative, traditional pictures. And then Mr. Atkinson whose art has been somewhat coloured by the art of the Dutch, and Mr. Manly, who still paints with a decidedly British flavour the scenes he finds in Canada.

The growth of Canadian painting is concurrent with the growth of Canadian Literature, and I have had some opportunities of testing that by my familiarity with the publications of the Arts and Letters Club. There you will find the painter and the literary man growing together side by side like the characters in Wordsworth. The Arts and Letters Club produces a year book of Canadian Art in which you will find the painter being written up by the literary man and vice versa. I do not know what the pre-Raphaelites would have done had not Ruskin popularly championed their unpopular cause. They were greatly helped by the praise of the eloquent Ruskin. And so the Toronto Arts and Letters Club gives opportunities for the exchange of opinion and a growth in knowledge by congenial companionship which is very valuable to both, and the same mutual help is given by the Arts Club of Montreal. The literary man who has the gift of expressing things in paint and translating them into language is a very rare being, almost as rare as the dodo, and it is extremely hard for us to find a literary man who has any kind of faculty with which to express our problems in our language. The literary man says what he says to us in words, but the painter is a man who is necessarily silent as to language and it is very valuable to him to find some literary man of penetration and possessed of a real esthetic gift who can see through the veil of pigment and find the temperament or conviction or soul beyond. There are two types of writers upon art. There are men who, like John Ruskin, and even like Robert Louis Stevenson, make the picture merely a theme upon which to build a monument of rhetoric or a beautiful essay, but there are a few literary men who have this wonderful faculty I have mentioned, and R. A. M. Stevenson, the cousin of Robert Louis Stevenson is

one who has the gift of giving to painters the results of their efforts on canvas in wonderfully illuminating language.

Now, let me give you an example of his skilfulness in translating into language the speech of the painter. (See Velasquez, pages 63 and 81.) That is the kind of language that the artists rejoice in very much because there is very little literature which shows such a keen insight into the problems of the painter.

Now, I shall quote something from Robert Louis Stevenson which is not so technical but is possessed of an equal literary charm. (See *Virginibus Puerisque*, pages 207-211.)

Now, I feel it is only fair in conclusion to confess that I have almost failed in my object of knitting together in these disjointed notes the relationship between art and the library, but I have quoted from two or three books which should be on the shelves of all libraries, and I wish to say that we artists look with great jealousy upon the writings and utterances made by literary men about art. I have heard a whisper—I do not know that I may reveal the authority—it is good authority—that in the rural and sometimes even in the urban libraries the books relating to art are inadequate. I feel this is very regrettable, because, speaking for my clan and for my race, we painters do need your generosity—not your charity but your generosity. We want you to look us squarely in the face and tell us what we are worth, and tell us in good plain English and have it on your library shelves. Recently I came across an activity on the part of the libraries which seems to be particularly useful. It was on the occasion of one of the most delightful journeys I ever took over the Great Lakes to Fort William where I was invited to address the good people of that city on the subject of art, and there I found that the Fort William Library was engaged in the hanging of a collection of pictures from that admirable gallery, the National Gallery of Ottawa. The National Gallery has formulated the policy of sending its pictures around the country, and I cannot think of a better place in which intellectual and cultivated people could see them than in your public libraries.

Again, I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to address you and I hope there will be some reason for supposing that Canadian Art is worth an hour's conversation. (Loud and continued applause.)

THE PRESIDENT: After listening to the very delightful address which has just been concluded by Mr. Wyly Grier, I am sure we all feel very, very much more interested in the subject of Canadian Art than heretofore, and also in the fact that the Canadian Government is affording facilities through the National Gallery at Ottawa for the opportunity to study the pictures distributed by them.

The Convention adjourned at 5.30 o'clock p.m. until 8.15 o'clock p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

On resuming at 8.15 o'clock p.m.

MR. GEORGE H. LOCKE: Ladies and gentlemen, at the request of your President, I am taking the chair this evening. The President, being a lady, feels she cannot be human and introduce herself and thank herself like I did last year when about to retire from the presidency of the Association, so she has asked me to conduct the opening exercises.

The President desires me to announce that the morning session will commence at 9.00 a.m. sharp. Also that there will be an informal reception at 9.30 this evening in order to afford opportunities for you to get acquainted

It may be of interest to you to learn that no less than 59 libraries outside of the City of Toronto library are represented here to-night, creating almost a record; also we have over 200 members in attendance this evening.

I have very great pleasure in presenting Miss Mary J. L. Black, who is the first lady president in the 18 years of the Ontario Library Association. (Loud applause.)

"CONCERNING SOME POPULAR FALLACIES."

MISS MARY J. L. BLACK, FORT WILLIAM.

Our Motto for our convention this year is "Service." It is perhaps a rather hackneyed one, but how could we get away from the choice? What else is there for us to think about, in this year of Grace, 1918, when all the rest of the civilized world is thinking of nothing else? What explanation have we for being where we are? Why are we not in the trenches, or helping in some capacity at the Front? What are we doing at home to justify our existence? Are we liable to go down in history, as of that generation of slackers, who lived as drones and parasites in these days of trouble? Service! What can we as librarians do, to show that we too are serving? Is the task in which we are engaged, be it great or small, an essential one? If it is the necessary rear guard that we are helping to keep, are we doing our share in the most practical way possible, using every energy to the best advantage, conserving every bit of strength, physical or mental with the deliberate idea in our minds, that to do less, is nothing other than criminal waste? These are some of the questions that we are asking ourselves to-day, and the answer is returning to us, in a tone that allows of no qualification, that while the results of the past may be accepted without adverse criticism, the present demands new standards, compared with which the work already done is only child's play.

As an Association, we are inclined to think that we need make no apology for what we have already accomplished in the past eighteen years. It has been a period of experimentation which has been quite worth while. Mistakes have occurred in methods and aims, but nothing that could have been easily avoided. Good work was done by some, even though the majority of us simply jogged along. It has been a happy-go-lucky period, when we have been tied up by no precedents, and pushed forward by no rules or regulations. It has been a time, when the less active of us, could slip through life, quoting, "They also serve, who only stand and wait," and when even the hands of the more progressive were often stayed because the conditions were not yet ripe for branching out into new fields of labour.

Now, however, times have changed. The psychological moment for aggressive construction has arrived, and one of the first difficulties that presents itself is the accumulation of false impressions of the library and its aims, to be found both among the general public, and many actual library workers, which stands as a barrier to our progress. As is often the case with popular fallacies, many of these have a shade of truth in them, but not a sufficient amount to make their influence other than prejudicial to the library. No construction can take place until this impediment is removed, and though I cannot hope to more than make a breach in it to-night, still perhaps by opening a discussion of a few of the outstanding misconceptions regarding public library work, the way may be made a little easier for some of you, whose activities are being hampered by them.

In choosing such a subject for my address, I would not have you imagine for one moment, that I am doing so, in any superior, or critical spirit. Rather look upon me, as one whose mistakes have been so numerous, whose every lesson has been learned by such bitter experience, that she feels in discussing "some popular

fallacies" she is but recounting her personal woes and tribulations, having been guilty of, or else suffered from the influence of every one that will be mentioned. In view of this, she speaks as one having authority and not as the scribes!

Just here, one is tempted to digress. The consideration of one's mistakes forms an edifying, if not gratifying task. As the years pass by, fortunately, it can be tempered by a little amusement without in any way lessening its educational value. One's sense of proportion is saner, and the sting of the disappointment is largely gone. It certainly takes a long time to get over the feeling of humiliation, but even that, we can ultimately laugh at, half sheepishly, as we accept the lesson, and pass on to a better and more successful effort. Yes, it is an improving occupation, providing all cynicism is eradicated from the course. That, I think, would kill any chance of growth . . . The person who passes through life without recognizing many a cherished belief to be nothing more or less than a fallacy, is not going to get very far intellectually, for such errors made use of, really form a most useful ladder upon which we may climb to any desired height. So blessed be the person who has made mistakes, and learned through experience and deep humiliation, to miss other pitfalls, who realizes that no matter how pleasant a belief may be, that if it is not true, it is harmful and its cultivation will only stultify one. In library work, therefore, as in all other lines, if you wish to make any progress, look your past straight in the face, search for the fallacies, and throw them to one side, clear away the debris of error, and then one has a chance to build up on a foundation of truth about which there can be no question.

The misconceptions in regard to our work, naturally divide themselves into two groups; those held by the general public, and those held by library workers themselves, though occasionally one finds a fallacy that is shared by many in both classes. One of the most glaring of these latter, is, that anyone who works in a library is a librarian. Now, a person who gives out books is not necessarily a librarian, nor is she one even though she can typewrite, catalogue, make a shelf list, or even compile an annotated bibliography. Librarianship is a queer intangible thing, and the having passed examinations, or received a salary does not indicate for one moment, that that person is a librarian. I don't think that the ordinary library could hope to have more than one librarian to each four or five library clerks, that it might have working for it. I do not wish to suggest any disparaging criticism of the clerk. There is much work for her to do that is absolutely essential if the library is to be conducted successfully, but not possessing the spirit of librarianship, she could work equally happily in the city hall, or in the store, or office. In saying that, I would not even suggest that I viewed her as a time server, for she is apt to work just as hard and honestly as anyone else, but she never has a sense of proportion. I believe that is the characteristic more than any other that indicates whether or not a person ever can become a librarian, and the fact remains that we have many people employed in the library who do not possess it. However, even among ourselves, we have never attempted to differentiate the two classes, so it is not surprising that many people think that anyone can "work in the library," and that in applying to the library for help, the little desk girl is just as capable of supplying it as anyone else.

In contrast with this fallacy, is an equally widely held one, and which while not so harmful is much more irritating, and that is, that the librarian is almost omniscient, and if she is not, then she should be. They seem to think of her as a strange monster, who can be likened to nothing in the world but a walking encyclopaedia. There are certain librarians who perhaps take this pose. Their blood be upon their own heads when the days of their humiliation come upon them! To

those of us, whose humanity is their most marked characteristic, the consciousness that they hold this position in the minds of many is a very hard blow, while to those of us, who are only too aware of our intellectual limitations, thus to be put in a class apart, which while a little lower than the angels, is very much higher than that of the old blue stockings, is to put it mildly, humiliating, and most maddening. The librarian's duty is to know where to find information: it is not to carry it around in her own head. What virtue is there in being a card catalogue, or a memorandum book? I know a few people who are walking encyclopaedias; the indications are quite recognizable; you can hear the wheels click. It is a sound you rarely hear in a library! Of course, it is natural that a person working among books will acquire a fund of information that is more or less accurate, but it is the worst kind of inefficiency for anyone to try to remember what can be written down, and from the standpoint of the library, no employee has the right to make herself, a mere human being who is liable to die, or get married, or have some other calamity happen to her that might take her away from the institution, either the catalogue, or the most important year book. No librarian can be too well informed as to the contents of books, and where to find authority on questions obvious or obscure, but don't, don't, don't allow the public to call you a walking encyclopaedia! The fact that I write with a dictionary on my desk is no one's business but my own, providing I know where to find any word in that, or any other dictionary, when you, the general public ask for it. I do not know who the governor of Madras is, but that should not be held against me as a librarian, if I know how to use the various year books sufficiently expeditiously to get you the information quickly. I have no memory for dates, quotations or names, but that is only an idiosyncrasy, and it not to be held against me as a librarian, if I know where to find the information on request. Great scholarship is a wonderful thing to possess, but it really is not essential, nor altogether compatible with successful library work, being not usually found with the other characteristics that are more needed. A propos of this, is a pathetic rhyme that comes to my mind. It is published anonymously, but I infer that the author died of a broken heart. It is the lament of the librarian as he realizes what is expected at his hands, or rather his head.

Let me give a brief rehearsal;
 Of the learning universal,
 That men expect to find,
 In librarians to their mind.
 He must master the cosmology,
 Know all about psychology,
 And the wonders of biology,
 And be deep in ornithology,
 And develop ideology,
 With the aid of craniology.
 He must learn to teach zoology,
 And be skilled in etymology,
 And the science of philology,
 And calculate chronology,
 And he digs into geology,
 And treats of entomology,
 And hunts up old mythology,
 And dips into theology,
 Grows wise in sociology,
 And expert in anthropology.

And the science of stenography,
 And be well up in cosmography,
 And the secrets of cryptography,
 Must interpret blind chirography,
 Know by heart all men's biography,
 And the black art of typography,
 And every book in bibliography,
 He must know each famed oration,
 And poetical quotation,
 And master derivation,
 And the science of translation,
 And of complex pagination,
 And perfect punctuation,
 And the craft of divination,
 And the scripture revelation,
 And the secrets of Salvation.
 He must know the population,
 Of every separate nation,
 The amount of immigration,
 And be wise in arbitration,
 And the art of navigation,
 And colonial annexation,
 And problems australasian,
 To complete his education,
 He must know the valuation,
 Of all the publications,
 Of many generations,
 With their endless variations,
 And true interpretations.

You may laugh at this, but really it represents a fallacy that is only too prevalent, and if I succeed in doing nothing more to-night than in reminding you of the essential human-ness of your librarian, I think that my little talk will be worth while. The personal touch is the fundamental strength of the influence exerted through the library, and it is our appreciation of our own limitations as human beings, that makes us capable of doing our best work. Being only seekers ourselves, we can understand and sympathize with other seekers, and help them accordingly. If our right place were on some intellectual pedestal then we are wasting our time in the library. If it is intellectuality and infallibility, rather than blood, and heart and soul, and a wee bit of fun and loving kindness, that you want, behind your desk and in your librarian's office, then in the name of economy, close up your library and start a mail order institution. It would undoubtedly serve your purpose better!

Many people view the desirability of the library being in the town, in much the same way as that the church which is never entered is considered. Its general influence is good, and it is a very desirable ornament, which also may be slightly useful to women, children, scholars, or mechanics, or any class but that to which the speaker belongs. It is an institution that every town should have, and which in consequence he is quite willing to pay for, but far be it from him to imagine that it might be of any use to him individually. Certainly, there really are many people, who from the standpoint of their general reading, do not require to make use of the public library, but there surely are occasions when the library could be,

but is not, of direct use to even these, and I think that the reason that they do not come to us more frequently is that they have never been taught to look upon the library as the depository of miscellaneous information, and that as a ready reference library, it should be of the same constant use to any educated person, that the well used dictionary is at home. The failure to use the library facilities by the man about town, is something that should be overcome, and that, at once. If a library is not an embodiment of democracy and universal in its service, it is not fulfilling its functions. As a democratic institution the public library stands alone. In it, the scholar and ditcher, the school boy and the society dame are on an equal footing, and service should be rendered them accordingly. In it, the monetary relationship does not exist, for the public are only coming to their own, and if it does not contain material that is of special interest to each one of them, then they indeed have a grievance.

Having got the public to come to the library it is still sometimes difficult to show them that they own it, and that if they do not see what they want, it is their right to ask for it. Their failure to do this is sometimes due to diffidence, but more often to a lack of knowledge as to what the library might be expected to contain. There are some readers who expect to find everything under the sun in the smallest library, and are sorely offended when they fail, and on the other hand there is the person who is surprised to find the most obvious material. The well educated, so-called, are quite as likely to be in this class as the really ignorant, and are also quite as liable to be shy in asking for help. The failure to reach such people is unpardonable, and if persisted in, will do the institution untold harm. It is no sign of lack of intelligence in our poor general public, that he will wander around like a lost sheep, refusing to make his wants and difficulties known, failing to understand the classification system, the catalogue an unknown quantity, and quite under the impression that the doing away with the indicators, closed stacks, and printed catalogues was all done to embarrass him in his search for knowledge, and incidentally to make things easier in some unknown way, for the overpaid, and underworked young lady in charge. Why, oh, why, won't our dear general public ask a few questions, and so discover that the books have not been thrown on the shelves, quite irrespective of rhyme or reason? The public is a pretty intelligent person, who quite understands the classification of grain, or merchandise, vegetables, or cattle. Why does he think that books are the only exception? That is one of the fallacies that I cannot explain. On the other hand however, I do know that there are many librarians who are very unsympathetic, and whose memories are very short, in regard to their own days of doubt and question, when they sang with a wail.

Classification is vexation,
Shelf numbering is as bad,
The rule of D doth puzzle me,
Mnemonics drive me mad!

And so my dear librarian, I am afraid that down at the bottom, the fault is yours, if your public are under the impression that your shelf arrangement, and your catalogue are too complicated for a mere human being to understand;—which also reminds me, that there are very few librarians who seem to know how to go about the task of conducting a reader around in the library and explaining to him the arrangement of the books and the connection between them and the catalogue.

A whole evening might be devoted to such fallacies as that of the right of censorship, and the popular ideas as to what the collection of books should consist of. There is a very large class for instance, who fail to see that the public library is

emphatically a non-religious, non-sectarian institution, while there is also the person who imagines that it should be run to suit the supposed ignorance and innocence of the high school girl. Again there is the person who imagines that the library has no right to exclude anything, and another who will think himself quite capable of dictating what should or should not be in it, and so on, ad infinitum, the treatment of which either seriously or humorously might prove most diverting. These must be passed by however, for I wish to take a few minutes for the discussion of a few fallacies which one may often find among librarians themselves. There is, for instance, their failure to understand, that they are only employees of the public. To the real librarian, the attitude of many of these offenders towards their clients is provocative of nothing less than homicide, as they suggest by their manner that they, the employed, own the institution, and if they deign to be reasonably civil, they are indulging in a world of supererogation. The fallacy is so groundless, that it would be simply ridiculous, were it not also so injurious to the library. It implies such ignorance and obtuseness on the part of the attendant, that dismissal is the only logical outcome. This same type of attendant usually believes in another fallacy quite as contradictory to all library ideals, and that is that the only way to prevent damage to books, is to stand over the reader with a club, and so she goes around with all the importance and futility of a policeman. It is hardly surprising that such people fail to realize that criminality is rarely prevented by watching, though it is sometimes lessened, and often stopped entirely by taking the public into one's confidence, and letting them know that they are being trusted.

There is a very general fallacy, and one held by many librarians of a very high type, and that is, that librarians take their work too seriously; that the library is only a business concern, in which they are engaged to give a definite service, for a wage, and that in consequence, to speak of it as a phase of social service is an affectation. It is easily seen that this is only reflex action resulting from the injudicious propaganda of the enthusiasts, but the fact remains that it is most untrue. We are here to give service that can never be paid for in dollars and cents, and which no agreement drawn up by any board could cover. I have a hearty dislike for that word "up-lift" and consider the Holy Willies who harp on it as unmitigated bores, but the library employee who does not experience the pleasure of wanting to do work for which she knows she will never be paid, is very foolish to remain in it. Librarianship, is undoubtedly a profession, even though a very immature one, and the person who thinks differently is holding a fallacy, the dissemination of which will do great harm.

Closely allied to this misconception, and one for which again some of our cleverest and best workers are responsible, is that it does not do us any injury for them to write humorous articles for general publication taking as their topic, the foibles and limitations of librarians, and the absurdity of many of our beliefs. Of course, this is also simply the rebound from the influence of the over serious, but it is a dangerous one to carry to an extreme. Our profession is too young and unformed for us to be able to make fun of it with impunity. If we do not take it seriously, who will? Far be it from me, to belittle the place of humour in our work, but I do not believe in running the risk of lessening our influence by injudicious joking, or by giving the impression that our opinions in regard to the importance of our work are not sincere. Personally, I consider that the amusing and cynical articles that many of our profession with a literary bent, are addicted to publishing in newspapers, are in bad taste, and very harmful in that they give an entirely false idea to the general public. Practical publicity, through a newspaper column may be made of the greatest value to a library if conducted properly. There are many

phases of library work which could be handled in it, in an entertaining but educational way that would appeal to the general reader, without making sport of the work itself, and those engaged in it. The articles to which I take exception would be quite allowable for after dinner speeches at a library banquet, but as you appreciate the work of your profession, and desire to advance it, pray eliminate such sketches from your newspapers. If you think that our library enthusiasts are making themselves absurd, strike at them through the pages of our own library periodicals, and give us a chance to laugh over our foibles, and benefit by the lesson, in the privacy of our own library family.

I think that there is no question in the mind of almost every one associated with the public library, but that the fundamental object of the institution, is to carry the right book to the right reader at the least cost. Is there not, however, a very general fallacy held by us, that in having defined our work, we have accomplished it? This, in spite of the fact, that many of us know perfectly well, that with the money expended in Ontario in the aggregate, very much better service could be given? Every library student knows that with a more or less simple system of concerted action, we could increase our field of usefulness at little or no additional cost. We know that in the book binding department alone, there are thousands of volumes lying idle, for lack of facilities for repair. Again, in our book buying, we know that were we to keep in touch with the adjoining libraries, that we could have an informal but most effective method of avoiding unnecessary duplication, while if we were to centralize the book buying, that it could be done to much better advantage. Means of increasing the efficiency of the library are apparent on every hand, and that, without any radical alteration in our form of government, and yet, we are doing nothing. If also, we were prepared to ask for a change in the library act, we know that we could introduce improvements of the most far reaching value, for the fundamental weakness of our system lies in the fact that our library unit is too confined, and we must have it changed from the municipality to the township, county, or district, in order to really reach the people of the province.

When are we as librarians and as an association going to realize that our work is barely begun? Are we going to wait until the laity rise in their righteous wrath and demand that we show them returns commensurate with their expenditures, or are we going to be up and doing, of our own volition, realizing that words mean nothing if not associated with action? When are we going to get to work and show the people of Ontario that the mistakes and errors of the past have not been in vain, but having learned our lesson, we are able now to go ahead, with a willing and cheery heart, confident that ways and means will be found for the library's fullest development?

Service! It truly is only a back line trench that we are keeping, a trivial, child's play task in comparison with that of many others, but still, it is a legitimate part of the whole battlefield, and it is our bit. Surely we are going to rise to the occasion, and do it, saying to ourselves, "Mistake, Fallacy, Disappointment! Thy name is even Friend, if by thy means we are able now to join the great civilian army of effective and sane workers; if by thy means, we are able even now to say, 'We too do serve!'"

MR. LOCKE: I feel that everyone here to-night could find some way of identifying herself or himself with the persons depicted by Miss Black in the paper she has just read. She did not spare either the public or the library. One thing I was very much interested in was the welcome one gets in coming to the library. Those of us who frequented the libraries in our youth like the University library or the College library used to wonder what the people would say if we

went up to the desk and asked for a book, and I can remember with a great deal of regret the chilling reception we generally received. But the library climate is becoming warmer every year. In my college experience the libraries were not of the kind that were of very much use to us. I can remember our professor saying that when he was a student he thought the libraries were intended for the professors and when he got to be a professor he found they were not.

With regard to people asking questions in the library, I think the question I hold as most sacred is the one asked last year when a gentleman called me up and said:

Q.—“Do you know the reverend so and so?”

A.—Yes.

Q.—Is he a good preacher?

A.—Yes, I think so.

Q.—Do you think he is the kind of man to build up a congregation?

A.—Yes, on the whole, he is.

Q.—Do you think he would be willing to go to such and such a province? There is a church there needs building up. Would he be a good man to go around and build up the congregation?

A.—Yes, I think he would.”

He said “Thank you very much,” and then I said, “Now, who are you?” and he said “A journalist,” and I said “Why do you ask me?” and he said, “I have a friend on the Board of this church and when he telegraphed me about the matter the very first thought I had was that I should call up the chief librarian.” I am glad to say the man went. I hope he has been a success. I was willing to vouch for him that far. It shows we know where to find people and where to guide people.

I have very much pleasure in presenting to this audience the President of the University of Toronto, Sir Robert Falconer, M.A., LL.D., who will address you on the subject of

“WHAT A PUBLIC LIBRARY CAN DO FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COMMUNITY.”

SIR ROBERT FALCONER, M.A., LL.D., UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

SIR ROBERT FALCONER: Mr. Chairman, Miss Black, ladies and gentlemen: I suppose it will never do to say that I received my inspiration from the splendid paper read by Miss Black, but I must confess to being charmed by the sparkling wit and sound common sense to which it has been our privilege to listen, and I feel that the people of Fort William are to be congratulated in having a librarian that is able to not only administer their public library but to set its standards before the public in the way they have been set before us. The trials of a librarian are, I suppose, many, and are due, doubtless, to the inherent evil of human nature that some of us have been taught to believe in since we were children; therefore, they may never be remedied. All we can do is to endeavour gradually to improve these conditions and, as far as I can judge, the libraries are getting much more quickly towards the millenium than a good many other departments of public life are. At any rate, in the public library in Toronto there has been a great deal of development and I am confident that what holds true of Toronto holds true also of very many other sections of the Province of Ontario.

I have to speak for a short time on what is a very conventional subject: “What a Public Library can do for the Development of a Community.” It is not what a public library can do for the communities that are just passing through a condition which is coming to a conclusion now, but what public

libraries can do for a condition of society that is being rapidly ushered in and the changes in which will take place possibly with startling rapidity at the conclusion of the war. We cannot think of our community in Canada after this war is over as being the same as it was before or at all like what it was, say, a generation before the war. Before the war broke out we had been very quickly changing in our proportion as between rural and urban populations and in these urban populations there had been a large portion which came from outside our Canadian borders and which, when they came, brought with them ideas strange in many ways to those which had prevailed before. These rapidly growing urban populations together with the industrialism combined with it, are forcing problems on the community which will also have their effect on the libraries themselves.

When the war is over there are several questions that are going to demand more and more from us. One is education as a whole. Already in England people are considering very carefully what changes are to be produced by education, and most of you are aware of the epoch-making bill that Mr. Fisher introduced lately into the British House of Commons. The real demand of that bill is that the average boy and girl in spite of economic necessities or presumed economic necessities shall have an education far beyond anything that yet has been provided for them in England. That means that a whole class of men and women will be provided ten years later who will have an intellectual status and an intellectual capacity and educational training that will at once give a new opportunity for the library. We know that even already the library has recognized its duty towards the young people, and Mr. Locke in Toronto had developed in a wonderful way the facilities for boys and girls, educating them into the real use of books, combining education and the use of books. That side of the library is unquestionably going to develop more and more, and when the trained mind is there the library must be at hand.

There is another change coming which is linked up with the industrial development of the country. Two points seem to me to deserve our attention in this respect. The first is the fact that labouring men of all kinds, of all classes, will probably have shorter hours, and shorter hours of labour means longer hours for self improvement, and human life is such that those hours are to be employed rationally. People demand more and more that the longer hours of leisure shall be employed in a more rational way. Therefore, this development of industrialism is going to increase the scope of the library. Intelligent men with time to spare will require the library more than they have required it in the past, and when we recognize that in Canada our communities are becoming urban, as I said in the beginning, more and more, the necessity for these libraries will rapidly increase.

There is another point to which I desire to refer. If one reads the situation aright there is going to be a demand more and more after this war for the opportunity of each and every one to realize himself and herself in a fuller liberty. We are fighting for liberty. That is the essence of our struggle. It is a moral war we are waging on our side, and therefore we are determined there can be only one conclusion, it must be morally decided. If we are struggling for liberty, the reason is that we as Anglo-Saxons believe that the individual has a right to a higher and purer and nobler liberty, and we are removing the danger that is facing our democracy—that is still facing our democracy. Therefore, when our democracy becomes secure by winning this war, there will, of necessity, I believe, be a demand for a larger realization of liberty in the individual.

These three facts, then, seem to me to place the library of the future in a far more influential position than it ever held before. Education from the

childhood up, the longer hours for self development and the newer sense of liberty in which the individual is to realize himself intellectually and morally as never before.

The library has this advantage that it is a great centre of educational influence and that its books are impersonal. When a person speaks to you, you translate what that person says through your like or dislike of the person who says it, but the book stands there as the product of the past and the reason it is there is that it has been sifted out and there is something rich and permanent that remains and can be used and can repeat itself as each generation passes. The library, then, is a great, objective source of knowledge, a great objective source of development, and, as I said before, I am confident it will come into a much wider usefulness in the days that lie before us than it did in the past.

Let me ask you to consider some of the ways in which the library does bring us real pleasure and in which, also, it confers upon us very great advantages. Anyone who has used a library in the right way knows how stimulating it is. You take the paper as it comes to you, the weekly paper, it may be, and in it you get your reviews of books. You don't know who writes them. Possibly if you did, you would not read them (laughter)—it is just as well they are not signed sometimes. However, we read these reviews and give more or less credit or discredit to the book, but we forget the book and keep on reading reviews in these weekly papers that come to us week after week, week after week, and maybe after a few weeks we stroll into a library and there on the shelves we see some of these books that have been reviewed. Standing there on these shelves they have a vividness they never had before. We never thought, possibly, of going down to buy any one of these books in a bookseller's but we come to the library, stroll into a room without intending to take any book home, maybe—I do not know whether you allow that sort of thing, Mr. Locke—and look at the shelves and say, "Well, that does look inviting." The book that was not inviting in the review and was passed by lies there on the shelf and you take it down and glance through the pages and ask Mr. Locke, "May I take that home?" and he says "Yes," and you take it home and read it with interest. After all, a great deal of the spur of the intellectual life is interest, and the new book will carry you through several days of intellectual enjoyment with the spur you have had from the book you picked up. What effect has that on the public and on the book store? It is the finest help that the bookseller can have (hear, hear!) because when a man has once got the habit of reading them, unless it be in war time like the present when we have to economize in every possible way, if there is a good book shop around he will go and buy the book that he dipped into in the library. Possibly Mr. Locke will send for it before it is finished—or we may be afraid of infection, measles or something of that kind (laughter) and we will go down to the book shop and buy it. We may put it on our shelves, but, at least, we are not docked—how many cents a day is it? (Laughter.)

We always know in a university that there are two necessities for development besides the teacher—the laboratory and the library. The laboratory for the scientific man (and also the library for the scientific man) and the library for the person to develop his studies. Professors are constantly complaining that their students absorb what they say. This is our examination time—as perhaps you know by the way your books are used and misused, Mr. Chairman—and in another ten days we shall hear that Professor so and so's notes have been dished up almost wholesale by the student, that he missed this word—which may not be the right word at all—and he has given the whole thing back to the professor

who, as a result, loses heart—it is not the students, it is the professor. To be plucked is of small consequence because he can come up next year, but for a professor to realize that he has wasted his whole winter and thrown all his efforts away and when he gets all this mixture of his thought without any of that sense of proportion Miss Black referred to, that comes just in masses uncoordinated and undigested, but just flung back at him, you don't wonder that the professor—well, he often lives a long life but at the end of his days he wonders if he should have been a professor or not. Now, he always tells us that if he can only send his student to a book and make him read, then he has delivered that student from a certain kind of bondage and has enabled him to become his own intellectual master. The ability to take the heart out of a book is really about the measure of a man's education, and, as Miss Black said, "What is the good of being a walking encyclopædia?" An educated man or woman is a person who can for himself or herself take the heart out of a book. Now, as people are going to become more and more educated in their endeavours to develop themselves they will have more and more recourse to the libraries.

I think I have rambled on about long enough, Mr. Chairman, and exhausted everything I have to say about libraries, but if anything occurs to me in the next five years I may come back and give you another chapter.

MR. LOCKE: We will extend the invitation to Sir Robert Falconer right now. I think I am voicing the sentiments of everyone here to-night when I thank Miss Black, Sir Robert and the other speakers for their interesting addresses.

I was very much interested in what Sir Robert said about the relationship between the library and the book store. It would be interesting, perhaps, for you to know that 50 per cent. of the number of books that are purchased by the Toronto Public Library appear only in the library, and that therefore the people have that opportunity of seeing books which otherwise they would never see, books which, perhaps, for years would never come into the book stores. I could give you the names of several booksellers in town here who call me up from time to time and say, "Mr Locke, have you found out any new book in regard to the war that we should get?" and I say, "Yes, I saw a book by Chambers the other day when the advance notice came," and the booksellers say, "All right, we will take that book." So that the relationship between the book store and the public library is the relationship of two social institutions in a community working together in order to benefit the community.

The Convention adjourned at 9.35 o'clock p.m., until 9 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, April 2, 1918.

TUESDAY MORNING SESSION.

On resuming at 9.15 o'clock a.m.

THE PRESIDENT: If you will come to order, ladies and gentlemen, we will take the preliminary report of the Resolutions Committee.

MR. CASWELL: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen: I have here a draft of resolutions presented as a first report from the committee. The committee presumed that there might be other matters discussed in the business meeting that would be referred to them for report, perhaps other formal resolutions that have been presented in previous years that we have not dealt with. In our present report we present certain matters for your consideration. I shall read the report in full and then, as has been the custom, I presume the questions will be considered seriatim. (Reads recommendations.)

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Your Committee beg to make the following recommendations:—

1. That the Association re-affirm resolution No. 4 of last year's report, as follows: "That the whole question of library extension to the rural districts be taken up for consideration by the Executive during the coming year, with the hope that some definite scheme may be presented at the next meeting of the Association for consideration, and, if adopted, for recommendation to the Minister of Education."

2. That the Association re-affirm resolution No. 5 of last year's report, as follows: "That the Association appoint a deputation to discuss with the Government an amendment of the Public Libraries Act extending to Library Boards the powers now enjoyed by Boards of Education of selecting and purchasing sites and erecting buildings thereon to be paid for out of the general taxes; and, to urge on the Government that the Act be further amended to provide for an obligatory rate of a half-mill on the dollar of assessment in all cities exceeding 100,000 in population."

3. That while we regard as ultimately desirable the organization of the Canadian National Library Association, as suggested by Mr. J. R. C. Honeyman, of Regina, we are of opinion that the time has not yet arrived to make a satisfactory realization of the scheme practicable.

4. That the hearty greetings and cordial good wishes of our Association be forwarded in due time to the Convention of Librarians of the Maritime Provinces which has been called to meet at Wolfville, N.S., on the 17th and 18th days of the present month.

5. That this Association recommend that the individual libraries of the Province be made, during the continuance of the war, depositories for the collection of books and periodicals which the public may wish to donate for the use of the soldiers in the various military camps.

6. That the Post Office Department of the Dominion Government be petitioned to extend to the public the privilege, now granted in the United States by the American postal authorities, of mailing magazines for the use of the soldiers by merely affixing a one cent stamp and depositing the magazine in the Post Office.

7. That in all our libraries there be hearty co-operation in aid of food production, by the amplest provision possible of books and periodicals on agriculture and gardening; and that the libraries be careful to secure copies of the Government bulletins bearing on the subject for consultation by their patrons.

8. That the Customs Department be petitioned to permit free entry of all library supplies imported direct by Public Libraries for their own use.

9. That the thanks of the Association be extended to Mr. A. L. Boyd, of the Sheldon School of Business, to Mr. E. Wyly Grier, R.C.A., and to Sir Robert Falconer, President of Toronto University, for their able and inspiring addresses; to the Minister of Education for the liberal support given to our work during the year; to the Inspector of Public Libraries for his unsparing labours in promoting the interests of the Libraries, and to the Board of Management of the Toronto Public Library for the use of the Reference Library building for our meetings, as well as to the officers and staff of the Library for their uniform kindness and courtesy.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved by Mr. Moore and seconded by Mr. Gavin, that this report of the Resolutions Committee be received and taken up clause by clause. Carried.

It has been moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded by Mr. Tait, that clause one as read be adopted. Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads Clause No. 2.) I think last year the action in regard to this clause was to refer it to the Legal Committee. Whether that very active body did anything in regard to it or not I do not know—whatever is legal is right, I suppose. We thought it would be well to bring this before the Association as one of the objects we have in view and that we should press it upon the Government as opportunity offers. It may be that this year may not be a good time to press that, but we should keep that as an ambition, an objective for us to reach when we can.

I move the adoption of the clause.

MR. MOORE: I do not clearly recollect the regulations now. What governs the financial condition up to one hundred thousand.

MR. CASWELL: One-half mill.

THE PRESIDENT: And beyond that it is a quarter mill; it is really to put them on the same footing.

MR. CASWELL: Our ambitious neighbours, the City of Hamilton, have exceeded the one hundred thousand and they still retain the half mill.

DR. HARDY: At the meeting of the executive at which that same resolution was discussed last fall, Mr. Locke was present from Toronto and also Mr. Sykes from Ottawa, and in the judgment of both of them it was not wise to press that matter this year. We all know something about the difficulties with the tax rate in Toronto in 1918 and to ask for an addition to that rate for 1918 or 1919 I think would be inadvisable, but Mr. Caswell's point is quite right that we should keep it before us.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there a seconder to Mr. Caswell's motion?

DR. HARDY: I second it. Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads clause 3.) It was thought that until the provinces became organized definitely it would be better to leave this for the future, and yet we thought it would be a good idea to have some recognition of it by the Association and so we brought this resolution for your consideration.

I move its adoption.

MR. BARNETT: I second that. Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads clause 4.) I move the adoption of this clause.

REV. MR. WHITELAW: What about the other provinces?

MR. CASWELL: We don't know when they meet. Our hearts are big enough to take them all in if we know when they are going to meet.

REV. MR. WHITELAW: I should not like to see anything in our report that would take in the Maritime Provinces and leave out the others, and I think the secretary could find out when the other organizations meet and include all the provinces.

MR. WILLIAMS: I think more would be accomplished by representatives going down and talking to them. I move that the matter be left in the hands of the new executive and they can send greetings or a delegate as they see fit.

THE PRESIDENT: Ladies and gentlemen, you have heard this amendment as moved by Mr. Williams that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive to send greetings or a delegate as they see fit. Is there a seconder?

MR. BARNETT: I second the motion. Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads clause 5.) Some libraries are already doing that work. The library would seem to be the natural place for the gathering of books, and a notice could be posted upon the library that books would be received

and also be placed in the local papers that donations would be received and I am sure the librarian, or at any rate the Board co-operating with the librarian, would see these were gathered up and dispatched to whatever point they might decide upon, and in that way it would be a real contribution on the part of the library.

I move the adoption of the clause.

MR. MOORE: I have pleasure in seconding that motion and adding to it that a little work on the part of the library committee or librarian would enable a good many books to be removed from our own library shelves and sent to the soldiers. Mr. Carson consented when I asked him that it might be done and we removed from Dundas probably 600 or 700 volumes. These books were sent to Camp Niagara and other places and they were very much appreciated. But while we may pass this motion we do not represent the whole of the provinces and I think we should advise the other libraries not that we are doing it but that we should do it. I suggest that the libraries be advised about it.

MR. CASWELL: It was contemplated by the committee that all the libraries would be advised of this action taken by the Association. Our own library has sent 20,000 books to the different military camps, etc., and a good many of our books have passed voluntarily into the "Loose-leaf system" (laughter) and passed their usefulness here, but they are very much appreciated by the soldiers and Mr. Locke has received many thanks from these institutions and camps.

THE PRESIDENT: I think under the circumstances that your point will be followed up, Mr. Moore.

You have heard the motion as moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded by Mr. Moore. What is your will in regard to it? Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads clause 6.) I move the adoption of this clause, and I believe Mr. Williams will be prepared to second it and add a word or two with regard to the placing of a cent on the magazines.

MR. WILLIAMS: The idea is not original with me. It is used in the United States. You simply put a stamp on and drop it in the post office and it is gathered up by the post office department and distributed to the various military camps. In every home in this country, if every home is like mine, they will have an attic full of magazines and every time there is any house cleaning they are burned up or there is a lot of swearing by the man of the house.

MR. CASWELL: That gives you an added incentive, the reduction of the common stock of profanity.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion as moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded so effectively by Mr. Williams.

MR. GAVIN: You cannot address a magazine to any particular soldier. On the other side you will see in the hotels and stations huge baskets into which people drop their magazines in wagon loads and they are gathered up and sent to the camps, but not to any particular soldier.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any further discussion. If not, what is your will in regard to the motion? Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads clause 7.)

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded by Mr. Locke, that this motion be adopted. Carried.

MR. CASWELL: (Reads clause 8.) I do not think there could be any good reason why that should be denied to an institution like the public library. A public firm or a business interest would be a different thing altogether, but for

a public service to be taxed does not seem quite appropriate. I move the adoption of this clause.

DR. HARDY: Madam President, should not that clause be more specific? If you send that memorial to the Minister of Customs he will at once write back and say, "What do you mean? What are you asking for?" I think you should put in that qualifying clause that there is no competition within the country.

MR. CASWELL: Our Executive ought to be given something to do during the year so they can undertake it and specify whatever they wish and make such representations as they desire. I think all we need is to adopt the principle here.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved by Mr. Caswell and seconded by Miss Dunham, that this clause be adopted. Is there any discussion?

MR. SYKES: I am inclined to think that just at this time it would be comparatively easy to get the Government to act upon that suggestion. I think it would not be well to delay it for a year. This is a very little matter and there is no competition in Canada. The amount contributed to the Dominion revenue is negligible. I think that the Deputy Minister of Customs might have a desire to comply with such a request and that the sooner the committee decide to act upon it the better. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Caswell, seconded by Mr. Briden: That the report of the Resolutions Committee as amended be adopted. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: We will now have the report of the Nominating Committee presented by Mr. David Williams.

To The President and Members of the Ontario Library Association:—

Your Nominating Committee beg to recommend the following nominations for office for the following year:

PRESIDENT: F. P. Gavin, B.A., Windsor.

VICE-PRESIDENT: D. M. Grant, B.A., Sarnia.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT: Miss Mabel B. Dunham, B.A., Kitchener.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: E. A. Hardy, B.A., D.Pæd., Toronto.

COUNCILLORS:

W. J. Sykes, B.A., Ottawa.

W. H. Murch, St. Thomas.

W. Briden, B.A., St. Catharines.

Miss Elizabeth Moir, Toronto.

Miss Norah Thomson, B.A., Sault Ste. Marie.

Miss M. J. L. Black, Fort William. Ex-President.

LEGAL COMMITTEE:

Norman Gurd, B.C.L., Judge Hardy, and Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS:

L. J. Burpee, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

EVA DAVIS.

M. E. BUTTERS.

W. BRIDEN.

W. F. MOORE.

THE PRESIDENT: It has been moved by Mr. Williams and seconded by Mr. Moore, that the report as read be adopted. Carried.

It is with very great pleasure that I have an opportunity this morning of introducing to this audience the new President of the Ontario Library Association. I wonder if Mr. Gavin would like to say a word or two?

MR. GAVIN: It is very kind of Madam President to give me this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the honour you have done me. I feel it is an honour to be President of the Ontario Library Association and to succeed the men and women that have occupied this chair in the past, particularly by one who is not expert in library work. I am not even a rear trench man in a way, I am in the commissary department, you might say, and perhaps not a very active worker there, but I feel that for a man in a minor position in the commissary department it is a very great honour indeed to be elected President of your Association.

MISS BLACK: I have much pleasure in introducing Mr. Fred Landon, B.A., the Librarian of the Public Library at London, who will address you on "Dealing with Newspapers."

"DEALING WITH NEWSPAPERS."

FRED LANDON, B.A., LONDON.

The subject with which I am called to deal this morning is but one phase of the general subject that has been taking first place in the deliberations of the convention—namely, service to the community. The subject, taken in its larger aspect, has called for the proper definition of certain broad principles that prevail. These we have had laid down for us already in the addresses and papers which were listened to on Monday. The object of the present paper is to deal with one special service that we can render in the community which, while it might appear at first sight to be of benefit to but a few individuals will, nevertheless, be found on examination to be far-reaching in its benefits and influences, a benefit in many cases to practically the whole community. It is because a newspaper is, after all, a sort of community affair that it deserves the place it has been given in this programme.

It can be laid down in the first place that the service which we render to the newspapers is, in a most marked degree, of mutual benefit. In public library work we have comparatively few cases where the assistance we render comes back to us so quickly in aid and assistance for our own work. On principle the newspapers are friendly to the public libraries. It is rare, indeed, to find any opposition or hostility coming from that quarter. The public library that does experience such criticism had better make quick self-examination to find out if the criticism may not be deserved. What is worth while, however, is an effort to turn this friendly spirit to good account and to merit from the newspaper's own standpoint that same recognition of service rendered that comes to us from so many other quarters.

There are three special phases of this question that I want to set forth just as briefly as possible. The first of these is the kind of service the library can render to the newspaper or newspapers in its community; second, the immediate service the newspapers can render to the library, and, finally, I want to say something about a question that is being forced more and more upon us, the question of advertising as a method of extending the work of the library and increasing its community usefulness.

What can public libraries do for the newspapers? In the first place let us remember that more than perhaps any other business the getting out of a newspaper

is a combination of talents. The editorial side calls for the keenest and most alert mentality. The business side of a modern newspaper, even of a comparatively small newspaper, calls for business acumen of the highest order. And along with these two sides of this newspaper triangle goes a third in the mechanical or manufacturing side of the paper, enlisting here the services of skilled trades and most intelligent classes of workmen, employed on costly and intricate machinery.

On all three of these sides of the getting out of a newspaper the public library should be prepared to tender its aid to the men engaged, as individuals, and to the newspaper as a business.

To begin with the editorial side of the enterprise, the library should have at the service of the editors and reporters the best books it can secure dealing with their profession. In the last number of the *Ontario Library Review* was published a list of seven such books that had been tried out by practical working newspaper men and the estimate that was there placed upon their merits was partly my own, and partly that of men who are to-day earning their living in newspaper work. There is no library so small that it can well afford to overlook in its purchases the newspaper field, from this aspect at least, because even in the village community that does not support a newspaper of its own there are always those who are acting as the chroniclers for the neighbouring weekly or daily. They can learn for instance, through the books the library supplies them what are the essentials of a new story, what is the proper method of writing it, what the right method of getting it to the newspaper office quickly and correctly, and a score of other things that country correspondents in most cases only learn through long experience and, for the lack of which knowledge, editors, like our friend Williams of Collingwood, are known occasionally to swear softly under their breath and thereby greatly lessen their chances of reaching Heaven.

It is also a fact that a very large number of the men who fill the ranks on the city dailies are recruited from the smaller papers throughout the province. That, of course, is a natural tendency where young fellows have ambition, and it would be possible to name several of the chief newspaper editors of Canada to-day who graduated from the small papers, sometimes from the printing case where they had once set their own items in type. For the young newspaper men who are looking ahead to larger fields for their ability and energy we should offer every assistance in the way of practical books on their craft.

Turning next to the business side of the newspaper we find three main divisions: first, circulation; second, accounting; third, advertising. In all three of these divisions the live public library will find that it can supply valuable help to the newspaper men. To begin with the circulation end it will be found that books which deal with the newspaper business generally, such books for instance as Seitz's "Training for the Newspaper Trade" have chapters devoted to this particular side of the business. In London we have found an exceedingly valuable book for the circulation managers and their assistants is Scott's "Scientific Circulation Management for Newspapers" published by the Ronald Press. The Circulation men have borrowed it again and again as they were dealing with particular situations in their business. This same volume is also of use to the editorial end and to the accounting department, since it goes very fully into methods of handling subscription accounts and deals as well with the relations of news to circulation. For the accounting division of the business office we should certainly be able to offer up-to-date business books, books on scientific management, on accounting and book-keeping and the keeping of records of all kinds.

To the next division, that of advertising, I want to give some special attention

because I believe it offers one of the best avenues for being of service to the newspapers. Taken all in all I think the keenest minded profession of the day is that of the advertising men. They probably haven't thought of themselves in that light but after all is there any profession on earth that so unceasingly carries on an educational propaganda like that of the advertising men as directed toward the advancement of their own business. What are all the advertising clubs up and down the country intended to do but to educate you and me to the value of advertising. They never let us get away from the idea that advertising will accomplish anything. Their faith is unbounded; their optimism is tremendous. They are the living examples of the faith that removes mountains. And the influence which advertising generally is exerting on business methods and business policies is slowly but surely reaching the public library's work and when it does reach it aright we are going to have some striking changes not only in our methods and our attitude to the public but also in our results. We have not yet properly worked out what it is that we want to advertise but when we do find that out aright we will need all the advice and the co-operation of the advertising fraternity to put our new advertising through. For these apostles of publicity then, let every library be found well supplied with the books that they can use for I know of no class of men more alert to gain further knowledge of their craft and its relation to other activities. The field of advertising literature is large and constantly growing but advertising books have a way of advertising themselves and they bring approval to a library from a class of men whose approval is worth having.

Now, for the third side of the newspaper triangle, here you have a variety of the skilled trades joined together to produce for you your daily paper. You have printers and pressmen, stereotypers and machinists, men who operate the linotypes and men who set up the display advertising. And there isn't a man in these or the other trades employed on a newspaper that cannot learn something through the Public Library that will actually increase his earning capacity. Take printers, for instance, the men who set up in type the ads. that you read looking for bargains. Did you ever stop to note the symmetry, the careful blending of types of various sizes and styles, the various methods used to attract your attention and having gained it to keep it; that is the art of the printer and the man in that line who does not continue to learn doesn't last on a job. What have you got for that man? Have you that little book "Making Type Work" by Sherbow, or "The Typography of Advertisements that Pay" by Farrar? Those are two that ought to be considered by any library that has printing shops in its community. The printer, too, is not the only craft to be looked after. The pressman and the stereotyper may also need to be provided for. Those who are considering additions related to the printing industry generally would find the descriptive catalogue issued by the Inland Printer Company of value. For the linotype operator there is, of course, Thompson's "Mechanism of the Linotype." In London the foreman printers in two of the largest shops secured from us lists of our books on printing and posted them up, ordering their apprentices to get them out and read them.

Now having considered some of the things that we can do for the newspaper men as individuals, let us consider briefly some of the things the public library should be able to do for the newspaper men in their official capacities. Having used the library as a newspaper man and having served the newspapers as a librarian let me suggest a few of the special services that we can offer.

In the first place, since the newspaper's business is to inform and since its aim is to inform correctly the library can become the constant avenue to accurate information required by the editorial staff. The telegraph wires to-day bring word

that a statesman or diplomat is dead; where may the newspaper office turn more conveniently than to the public library to obtain details of the life and estimate of the services of the deceased. Allied troops enter a new town in Mesopotamia. Where more easily obtain the desired facts with regard to this town than from the library. "Constant Reader" or "Old Subscriber" wants the comparative naval strength of Britain and Germany in 1902, or broad details of the Treaty that closed the Franco-Prussian War. Only the very well organized newspaper offices would have such information at once available, but almost any public library should be able to answer it. Or, when the need is for an illustration of someone in the limelight or some place that is of interest, the newspaper should instinctively turn to the library as the place from which such material may be promptly secured. In London I think we average at least one service on the average every day to the two newspapers there. We are constantly asked by them for pictures to illustrate the news of the day. It is true, of course, that the larger the community the greater variety of service of this kind that will be called for. The small weekly may make only an occasional call for some necessary information, the small town daily will be found to come more frequently, while city dailies will often average up one or more calls of some kind every day.

It is only human nature, I suppose, that inspires in the newspaper men a kindly feeling for the institution that gives them assistance of this kind quickly, accurately and without obligation. And I doubt if there is any service we render in the community that brings us better returns than these we render to the press.

Having outlined some of the services that we can render to the newspapers and the newspaper men, the other side of the question comes up, what can the newspapers do for the libraries in making their work better known and in enabling us to give better service to the community. I have no hesitation in saying that the newspaper is our most valuable ally, and all that we ever do for the newspapers will still fall far short of what they actually do for us. In almost every library community it is possible to keep the public fairly closely in touch with the work of the library by the publicity the newspapers will give. In the last number of the Ontario Library Review Mr. Williams has dealt with this question so well that I might refer to his article and pass on.

A few words on this subject, however. The question as to what constitutes news worthy of a place in a newspaper varies according to the viewpoint. The baseball fan would like to see every game in every League reported in detail; the average editor gives him just the essential details of games elsewhere and spreads on the game at home or the home team's game. The minister who preaches on Sunday would like to see a column of his sermon on Monday morning; he probably doesn't find it even mentioned. And so the public library that expects half column reports of ordinary routine board meetings will be lucky to get a mention at all, not always because there isn't matter of interest there but because the interesting part so frequently wasn't told or was buried up in a heap of useless detail. After all, about the first thing the average librarian should do after buying a book on Newspaper work is to read it through carefully and start to put some of its principles into practice. That would make plain some of the reasons why so many articles contributed to the newspaper never get into print.

A few hints that are easily applied may be worth while. In the first place, it is a safe principle to be brief, especially in these days when news is plentiful and paper is scarce. Leave out the unnecessary details; concentrate on the actual facts with regard to your library that you want the public to appreciate. Don't be sentimental, don't exaggerate, don't, above all, make any kind of a bid for mere sym-

pathy, don't illustrate your work with any examples of the old Sunday School type about the good boy who read the good books and got ahead. Tell what you have to say with an eye on the community generally, not on one little particular set. By making your appeal broad you'll get that set and others as well.

Send your news in while it is fresh. Know the time when the local paper goes to press and have your copy there so that it isn't held over for another issue, this, particularly, where you are dealing with a weekly or semi-weekly. It should not be necessary to emphasize writing on one side only, leaving ample margin and writing legibly. Newspaper men are human and properly prepared copy stands a better chance every time than badly prepared copy. They have not time to decipher your hieroglyphics and won't do it anyway.

A final word of advice in this particular, don't write an item at all unless you have something worth while to tell.

Mr. Williams, in his article in the *Library Review*, opens the really big publicity question of paid advertising. In Collingwood regular advertising space has been bought from the newspapers and used to make known the resources of the Public Library there. The same thing I know has been done elsewhere, though as yet on a very limited scale. Hesitancy to advertise is one of the elements of library conservatism that will likely have to go overboard before long. There was a time when it was considered undignified for a bank to advertise but to-day banks and financial concerns in general are among the greatest of advertisers and there is a little magazine published by the bankers of the United States which is devoted entirely to banking publicity. Have they lost their dignity by that? They haven't lost their dignity but since they began to advertise they have lost a lot of their atmosphere of snobbish superiority that practically made them hold aloof from their patrons.

Backwardness of public libraries in advertising their goods arises partly from this old traditional idea of superiority, or aloofness from ordinary business affairs, and partly from the equally mistaken view that advertising is an expense and not an investment.

The day of austere bank dignity, its presiding genius behind stipple glass windows and with iron fences over every counter greeting all who enter as possible bandits and robbers has passed away. To-day, in its place we have the pleasant young man who directs affairs from a desk at one side of the counting room or with office door standing wide open. The iron fences that rose up from counter tops have also largely disappeared.

In the library too, we have got away from much of that same spirit of superiority toward those that come to us for books and for assistance. We have given open access where formerly we stood between the books and the public. We have reduced registration red tape to a minimum and no longer require the man who wants the loan of a half dollar novel to take his oath that he won't steal our *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. We have talked and planned and all in all have achieved a considerable revolution in these respects within the last fifteen years but once in a while the traces of the old spirit of the custodian will come out. There are still things that business does that we know we should do but the tempter whispers in our ear, "Oh, that wouldn't be dignified." What shall we say to that attitude in face of the theme that has been the keynote of this whole convention, the question, how can the public best be served? There is surely no dignity that is quite equal to the dignity of playing the right part in a time like this when every individual and every institution is being measured, and measured properly, by the contribution made to the general welfare and efficiency and happiness of the community. The

world will laugh us out of court if we carry around such mistaken ideas of dignity as prevent our doing aright our share in pulling this old world away from destruction and ruin.

There is that second more or less conscious objection that advertising instead of being an investment is an expense. Paul E. Derrick, in his book, "How to reduce selling costs" says of this: "No man can become a courageous and successful advertiser until he learns to look upon advertising outlay as an investment. There is no logic in regarding efficient advertising outlay as mere expense. It is an investment just as much as are works or mechanical equipment. Money put into bricks and mortar and machinery and tools is properly an inventory item, but it must be written off. No good business man would continue to carry forward from year to year the original cost items for such expenditure. Efficient advertising is in exactly the same class of investment, and subject to the same process of cancellation. A business-like method of handling this vexed question is that of a conservative and persistent advertiser whose practice it is to treat his advertising expenditure as a depreciable investment."

There have been several articles in the advertising magazines during the last year or so dealing with the question of public library publicity. All of these have been written in friendly spirit and merit attention. In general, all are sound on the main principle that, like any other business, the public library has wares and wants customers. Where these writers occasionally go astray is in respect of what libraries are actually doing to-day, in the assumption that they have not changed with the times. Then, too, there is sometimes the assumption that a library's success is measured entirely by the number of its books sent into circulation, in other words that a library by circulating twice as many books this year as last year is twice as successful as it was last year. The fallacy of that view is self-evident. The public library has to plan its work ahead so that increase of volume of business will not be accompanied by such a lowering of quality as to run the whole concern into the ground. For, after all, our business is not one that returns us profits that we can put back into more buildings and more books. Our profits are paid to the other fellow. We pay our profits over to young men and young women and to their employers. We pay dividends of their increased usefulness but we do not get the direct benefit of that increased usefulness; that goes elsewhere. This, then, can be laid down as one principle of library advertising and publicity, paid for or given free, that mere increase of books loaned is not the primary aim to be sought. Seek, first, the giving of proper service and proper assistance to the community and all these other things, increased circulation, public appreciation, increased grants, all these shall be added unto you. There has never been a time when the reference and research departments of our libraries had such opportunity as to-day to contribute to national welfare. We are witnessing the real mobilization for war, the mobilization of resources, the mobilization of industry, of trade and commerce, of raw resources and of developed resources, of man power and woman power and the power of our boys and girls. And above all, we are beginning to mobilize brains and information, which is the raw material for brain power to convert. In so far as public libraries have linked themselves up with actual life in the past they are prepared to-day to fulfil their function of serving business and society in its present tasks and in the plans being laid for the reconstruction on the morrow.

As to this general proposition of advertising we are to-day in a more or less transitory state. As John Cotton Dana puts it: "Librarians think that their books ought to be used more. When they try to get them used more they find that they ought to advertise more. They are now looking about to see how they can best

advertise their books. That is the librarian's present situation as to getting known to the world."

Let us recognize this, that newspaper advertising is to-day the greatest medium in existence between those who have things to sell and those who have means to buy. We believe that in public libraries we have something that others would profit by having. We measure our success by our ability to give away that which others sell at a profit. We have mobilized the information of all time, the most precious possessions of human thought, the fruit of science during all the ages, the record of man's activity in the past with all its bearing on his conduct in the present and his probable conduct in the future. And in bringing together these marshalled reserves of information, wisdom and information, we are responsible for using every legitimate means that will increase their effectiveness for community service.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Landon's paper has contained so much that is inspiring that I am sure we should allow a few minutes for discussion.

MR. WILLIAMS: I just want to add one word to what Mr. Landon has said. He has the right idea that newspaper advertising is the proper thing. We did it for three months as a trial last fall and that was partly the reason of the increase of our circulation. Another reason was that we bought a lot of new children's books just at the time and we used them as a subject for advertising, with the result that our circulation jumped from 600 to 900. We ran both papers and changed our advertising twice every month during the three months. We had seven advertisements, really, and they were written with as much care as possible. One phrase we used was: "The library is here to use or to abuse." That caught a number of people and a great many of the mechanics and artisans in the steel works there came to the library that had not come before. In Collingwood we work the newspapers fairly well because we have both editors on the Board. Another thing we do is to prepare a little report in the report that is presented to the Board and it is handed to the press. As Mr. Landon has said, space is in demand and paper is scarce nowadays and there must be more brains used than before. Since adopting that idea we have found people realizing that the book is of value and they go to the library or the book shop for it.

MISS BLACK: I have much pleasure in calling upon Mr. Colin Hawkins, of Brownsville, to address you on "Reaching our Rural Readers."

REACHING OUR RURAL READERS.

COLIN HAWKINS, BROWNSVILLE.

MR. HAWKINS: Madam President, ladies and gentlemen, we in Brownsville are a very small community. We like to think of 250 of a population, but perhaps it is over-estimated. We are situated in Oxford County about 25 miles east of St. Thomas. It has two churches, a branch of the Royal Bank, a general store, a blacksmith shop, a harness shop and a cheese factory and a brick and tile yard, all of which are on a very small scale. It also has the Canadian Milk Product Company which is the first factory of its kind established in Canada for the manufacture of powdered milk. The reason I mention these things is that if rural libraries are to be made a centre we must take the industrial people that come into the village. This milk factory necessitates the coming into the village of the farmers for three miles around practically every day and in this way facilities for the exchange of books are afforded. I think I had better try to deal with my subject under four heads:

How we have raised our finances, how we have maintained our membership, how we have sought to increase the interest of our readers and last, but by no means least, how of late we have fallen short of procuring an efficient librarian.

In 1906 an agitation was started for a library. We appealed to our township council for aid and they turned a deaf ear to us because we were situated in the extreme south of a large township.

We then started a subscription and over \$100 was raised and in September of that year 100 books were ordered from the William Briggs Company. These were placed in the basement of our store, the Library Board acting in turn as librarian. Next year came the struggle. How were we to add new books to our library and keep it running without finances? We again appealed to our township council but as both our members in the council lived in the northern part of our township our appeal was of no avail. For a time we tried socials and concerts but our recompense seemed small in comparison with the efforts expended. Then it was decided to call a meeting of the young people of that community and place the matter before them. They had already commenced to realize the value of the movement. Between seventy-five and eighty young men and women of our community were corresponded with and a goodly number turned up and it was decided to hold a garden party the expenditure in connection with which amounted to \$250, and the result was that we paid our expenses and realized a profit of \$165. We bought \$140 worth of books and we have continued the practice of holding that annual garden party ever since, and it has been continued with increased interest and increased success. The last garden party which was held on the 22nd of August last enabled us to show a net return of \$1,028.

The first year after we had held that garden party and cleared \$165 we inaugurated what was known as the Young People's Improvement Club of Brownsville. The young people found what they could do by working shoulder to shoulder. We bought five acres of ground and laid it open for a park at an expenditure of \$1,000. It is lighted with Hydro light and those who play ball go there and others to sit around and chat. We have a village hall with a basement 35 by 50 and a gallery lighted with Hydro-Electric light that cost over \$2,500 and that is paid for. We have over \$200 in the treasury of the Improvement Club at the present time and over \$384 in the treasury of the Public Library. (Applause.)

In the maintaining of the membership it used to be that we had to get one hundred members or could not get a Government grant. I do not know whether that is the law now or not. Our village is just at the crossing of two roads and we appointed four young men as canvassers to go out and the one that got the most members was promised an oyster supper.

With regard to increasing the interest of the community in the library we find it helpful to encourage the young people to read the right kind of literature, and our debating society is a wonderful help, too. We also tried some lectures, and they proved immensely popular.

In 1907 we secured the services of a girl of fifteen who made a study of these books and of our people and created herself the medium between the right book and the right person and our library thrived under her librarianship, but she went and got married and since then we have not got another one like her and our library has been affected by it.

Before leaving you I would like to tell you about our plans for our finances for 1918. We run our finances in this Improvement Club on just a little different

scale to what we run our own private finances. I have heard people say they can always do best if they have a debt they have got to meet, but in our Young People's Improvement Club if we have a debt or our note at the bank is falling due, we just put it up to every young person in our community to shoulder it off. This winter we have bought a house and lot for a library at the point where the teams come around and where it will be right under the farmers' noses as they go to and fro. We bought it for \$500 and gave our note to the bank and kept the \$380 we had in the bank to buy books with and we will secure the \$500 at the next year's garden party and take up our note.

THE PRESIDENT: It is really a great pleasure to have the rural question discussed from an optimistic point of view.

MR. LOCKE: I never listened to anything in my life that I enjoyed quite as much as the address given by the last speaker. I lived long enough in the rural communities to know what they are like. I know, too, that I have always found people with the capability for leadership in these places if we could only get them started, and to think that we have a little village of 250 people doing what they have done is indeed inspiring. I happen to know that the head of the Klim factory is a Harvard man, and if they have not already enlisted him I will make him subscribe next year to the garden party.

MISS BLACK: I have much pleasure in introducing Rev. James J. Paterson B.A., of Sarnia, who will address you on "Training the Public to Demand the Best."

"TRAINING THE PUBLIC TO DEMAND THE BEST"

REV. J. J. PATERSON, B.A., SARNIA.

To the President of the Association the credit of suggesting this subject is due. Any discredit attaching to the treatment will be borne upon my own shoulders.

Allow me to state that a subject of this kind is creditable to the O. L. A. It would seem that we are taking the Library problem seriously by taking the public seriously. To meet the public with good service is infinitely better than to meet it with either pious or impious platitudes.

Every honest and intelligent worker is anxious to see results. So is the enthusiastic Library worker. We are anxious to increase our circulation—to feel we hold an increasingly larger place in the community—to feel we are becoming increasingly indispensable. And our greatest joy is to see the public demanding not only books—but *good* books—not only service, but *good* service. To feel in short, that the public is becoming so interested in the Library that it is becoming more critical regarding the Library. To feel "We are training the public to demand the best."

In every library constituency there are many people who seldom or never read books, seldom or never patronize the library. They want good furniture,—good carpets,—victrolas,—and what not,—but they cannot understand enthusiasm for books. To have such enthusiasm stamps the enthusiast as an amiable idiot. The library has a mission to such people. Another section in a library constituency has gone no farther than the average "slushy" sentimental fiction,—the kind that used to be exploited by the Dundee *Family Journal* of thirty years ago. The library has a mission to such people to elevate their taste even in fiction. To fulfil our mission we must remember the old text "He that would compel thee to go one mile,—go with him twain," that is, do a little better than we are compelled to do. This

is good religion, and equally good business. To train our public we must keep ahead of our public demand,—and we must begin with the children, and the Children's Department. The future of our library work in this Province will turn upon what we are doing for the children.

1. Because children *will* read.

2. Because children are the best “boosters” of the books they read.

3. Because a non-reading home may become interested through the children.

Moreover if the home takes no heed of what the children read, the more careful must be our supervision over the books in the Children's Department. In Sarnia we are endeavouring to get the teachers in the Public Schools interested in ascertaining what books are taken by their pupils from the Public Library.

In providing “the best” for the public I feel that a union of the trained librarian and the Board will do the best work. There should always be a section of the Board which can deal intelligently with the book situation.

When a Library Board aspires to nothing higher than passing accounts and discussing the condition of the chimney-flues, it has left undone many things that should have been done.

I would humbly suggest to the Ontario Library Association that a greater care should be exercised in the selection of Library Trustees by the Municipal Councils of our Province. A man may be a very nice man,—a very honest man,—even a Christian man, and yet be absolutely useless as a Library Trustee. In these so-called democratic days, there be many who find it hard to believe this.

The bulk of the work will inevitably fall upon the Librarian. To the general public the Librarian will be guide, philosopher, and friend in the selection of books. The average person finds himself or herself at sea in a library of 5,000 volumes and upwards,—and craves direction and advice. This the librarian should be prepared to give intelligently and cheerfully.

Even the criticism passed upon the library should be met in a good spirit,—the spirit that is willing to investigate and see whether or not there be truth in it all.

After all the Library exists for the Public, not the Public for the Library,—and if we can persuade the Public to confidence in the ability, reasonableness, and desire to serve on the part of the library management,—we will popularise the institution, and by so doing will increase the efficiency and value of the library. I believe there is an honest attempt being made along these lines by our libraries. I have visited a few in Western Ontario during the past year, and have been impressed with the courtesy of the management and their manifest desire to be helpful to the constituency served. The public is being trained to better things,—and we are sure that in this work, the library workers will not lose their reward.

MISS BLACK: I have now much pleasure in introducing Mr. W. J. Sykes, B.A., of the Public Library of Ottawa, who is going to deal with the subject of a “Biography for a Canadian Library.”

BIOGRAPHY FOR A SMALL LIBRARY.

MR. W. J. SYKES, CHIEF LIBRARIAN, OTTAWA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

MR. SYKES: Several months ago our President asked me to prepare a paper on “Library Training as Preparation for Library Service,” and while agreeing to do anything possible to meet the President's wishes, I came to the conclusion I had really nothing to say on that subject except that library training is a good thing for library service, so I made the counter suggestion that as I had

been working for a time along the lines of a biography for a Canadian library I might be allowed to speak on that, and that is my subject this morning.

We are all familiar with the division of books into current books and standard books, that is, the best books of the season and the best books of all time, some of which we all overlook in our libraries. I am inclined to think that if any librarian says, "I have all the best books of the past in my library," he either does not know his own shelves or the best books of the past. I do not believe there is any such library as that. It is of the best books of biography that I desire to speak to-day. Some two or three years ago we went to work to issue a list of the best works of fiction and some of you know of that little pamphlet containing about 2,000 titles. We have now come to some conclusion as to what are the best biographies for a Canadian library, primarily, what are the best biographies for our Public Library in Ottawa.

During the last three years I have spent a good deal of time preparing a list of the best biographies in English and obtaining those which were not already in our library. The printed list is about eighty pages in length and contains over 1,200 titles.

When the president asked me to give a short address, it occurred to me that I might use some of the material which I had thus collected; and to give definiteness and practical bearing to my remarks might conclude with a tentative list of the Best One Hundred Biographies for a Canadian Library.

The phrase "for a Canadian Library" denotes a particular point of view. It involves three things: 1, More emphasis on the lives of eminent Canadians than would be placed on them by libraries not Canadian; 2, More emphasis on the lives of celebrated Britishers—in the Motherland, in India, in South Africa, in Australia and in other overseas Dominions, than would be placed on them by libraries not British; and 3, More emphasis on the lives of famous citizens of the United States than would be placed on them by a library not in North America. We are all under the influence of propinquity, locality, and nationality.

Of course opinions will differ about the best one hundred biographies; and it may be that the best selection for one Ontario library will not coincide with the best for another. However, the list forms a basis; add to it, strike out titles, or substitute as you please. But when you have altered it to your liking, if you find that some of the books are not at present in your library, it might be wise to include them in the near future on your order lists.

What Canadian biographies shall we recommend? Pope's Life of Sir John A. Macdonald, Annand's Joseph Howe, and books of that class are rather expensive, and several of them out of print and hard to obtain. Can we do better than admit to our list *en bloc* "The Makers of Canada Series," including "The Life of Sir Charles Tupper," by Mr. Justice Longley (new series, v. 1). These twenty-two volumes make a serious inroad on our hundred. But we must add at least three more: "Forty Years in Canada," by Col. S. B. Steele; "The Life and Letters of Wolfe," by Beckles Willson; and "Tecumseh," by Norman Gurd. For convenience sake we shall group the remaining titles:

COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHY.

Bryce, James. *Studies in Contemporary Biography*. (One of the best volumes of collective biography ever written.)

Dole, N. H. *Famous Composers*.

Iles, George. *Leading American Inventors*.

Laut, Agnes C. *Pathfinders of the West*.

McCarthy, Justin. *British Political Portraits*.

Mason, D. G. *From Grieg to Brahms: Studies of Some Modern Composers and Their Art*.

Mason, D. G. *The Romantic Composers.*

Parton, James. *Captains of Industry; or, Men of Business Who Did Something Besides Making Money*, 2 v.

Saunders, Edward M. *Three Premiers of Nova Scotia: The Hon. J. W. Johnstone, The Hon. Joseph Howe, and the Hon. Charles Tupper, M.D., C.B.*

Smiles, Samuel. *Lives of the Engineers*, 4 v.

Smiles, Samuel. *Men of Invention and Industry.*

INDIVIDUAL BIOGRAPHY.

Famous Lives.

Boswell's *Life of Johnson*. (The best biography in the language, perhaps in any language.)

Life of Scott, by J. G. Lockhart.

The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, by Dean Stanley. (Arnold of Rugby.)

Thomas Carlyle, 4 v., by J. A. Froude.

Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by G. O. Trevelyan.

Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys. (Dent's Everyman, 2 v.)

The Memoirs of the Life of Edward Gibbon. (Good cheap edition in *World's Classics*.)

The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin.

Southey's Life of Nelson. (For full and accurate account see Mahan.)

The Life of Charlotte Brontë, by Mrs. Gaskell.

The Life of William Ewart Gladstone, 3 v., by John Morley.

Great Writers.

A Life of William Shakespeare, by Sidney Lee; or, *A Life of William Shakespeare*, by Walter Raleigh. (E. M. of L.)

Milton, by Mark Pattison. (E. M. of L.)

John Bunyan, His Life, Times and Work, by J. Brown; or, *Bunyan*, by Froude. (E. M. of L.)

Life and Writings of Oliver Goldsmith, by A. Dobson. (Great Writers.)

The Life of Robert Burns, by J. G. Lockhart; or, *The Life of Burns*, by J. C. Shairp (E. M. of L.); or, *The Life of Burns*, by J. S. Blackie (Great Writers).

Wordsworth, by F. W. H. Myers. (E. M. of L.)

The Life of Charles Lamb, 2 v., by E. V. Lucas; or, *Charles Lamb*, by A. Ainger. (E. M. of L.)

Byron, 2 v., by E. C. Mayne; or, *Byron*, by J. Nichol. (E. M. of L.)

The Life of Percy Bysshe Shelley, 2 v., by Edward Dowden; or, *Shelley*, by J. A. Symonds. (E. M. of L.)

Alfred Lord Tennyson, a Memoir, 2 v., by His Son.

Robert Browning, by Edward Dowden. (Everyman); or, *Robert Browning*, by G. K. Chesterton (E. M. of L.); or, *The Life of Robert Browning, with Notices of His Writings, His Family, and His Friends*, by W. H. Griffin and H. C. Minchin.

The Life of Charles Dickens, by J. Forster.

The Life of William Makepeace Thackeray, 2 v., by L. Melville; or, *Life of Thackeray*, by Merivale & Marzials. (Great Writers.)

George Eliot, by Leslie Stephen. (E. M. of L.)

The Life of John Ruskin, 2 v., by E. T. Cook; or, *Life of Ruskin*, by W. G. Collingwood (Nelson); or, *Life of Ruskin*, by A. C. Benson (E. M. of L.).

Life of Longfellow, by E. S. Robertson. (Great Writers.)

Scientists.

The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, 2 v., ed. by Francis Darwin.

The Life of Pasteur, by R. Vallery-Radot (tr. from the French).

An Autobiography, 2 v., by Herbert Spencer; or, *Life of Herbert Spencer*, by J. A. Thomson. (English Men of Science.)

My Life, a Record of Events and Opinions, by Alfred Russell Wallace, 2 v.; or, *Alfred Russell Wallace, Letters and Reminiscences*, 2 v., by J. Marchant.

Life and Letters of Thomas Henry Huxley, by His Son, L. Huxley, 2 v.; or, *Life of Huxley*, by J. R. A. Davis. (English Men of Science.)

Life of James Clerk Maxwell, by R. T. Glazebrook. (Century Science Series.)

Michael Faraday, His Life and Work, by S. P. Thompson. (Century Science Series. Cassell.)

The Herschels and Modern Astronomy, by A. M. Clerke. (Century Science Series.)

Fabre, Poet of Science, by Dr. C. V. Legros (tr. from the French).

Men of Action.

- Augustus, the Life and Times of the Founder of the Roman Empire, by E. S. Shuckburgh.
 Julius Cæsar and the Foundation of the Roman Imperial System, by W. W. Fowler.
 (Probably more trustworthy than Froude's "Life.")
 The Life and Times of Alfred the Great, by C. Plummer; or, Story of King Alfred, by W. Besant.
 Robert the Bruce and the Struggle for Scottish Independence, by Sir H. Maxwell.
 (Heroes of the Nations.)
 Oliver Cromwell and the Rule of the Puritans in England, by C. Firth. (Heroes of the Nations.)
 George Washington, 2 v., by H. C. Lodge. (American Statesmen.)
 Abraham Lincoln, by Lord Charnwood.
 The Life of Wellington, the Restoration of the Martial Power of Great Britain, 2 v., by the Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell; or shorter lives in "Heroes of the Nations" or "English Men of Action" Series.
 The Life of Napoleon I., by J. H. Rose.
 Forty-one Years in India, from Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief, 2 v., by Field-Marshal Lord Roberts of Kandahar; or, Life of Lord Roberts, by Sir G. Forrest.
 Life of Lord Chatham (Wm. Pitt, Sr.), by W. D. Green.
 Burke, by John Morley. (E. M. of L.)
 Peel, by J. R. Thursfield. (T. E. S.)
 The Life of John Bright, by G. M. Trevelyan.
 Beaconsfield, by W. Sichel.
 Cavour and the Making of Modern Italy, by P. Orsi. (Heroes of the Nations.)
 Bismarck and the Foundation of the German Empire, by J. W. Headlam.
 Life of Columbus, by C. R. Markham.
 John and Sebastian Cabot; the Discovery of North America, by C. R. Beazley.
 Sir Walter Raleigh, the British Dominion of the West, by M. A. S. Hume.
 Sir Francis Drake, by J. Corbett. (E. M. of A.)
 The Life of David Livingstone, by W. G. Blaikie; or, Life of Livingstone, by C. S. Horne; or, Life of Livingstone, by H. H. Johnston.
 The Life of Gordon, by D. C. Boulger; or, Life of Gordon, by Butler.

Five Famous Women.

- Life of Joan of Arc, by F. C. Lowell; or The Maid of France, Being the Story of the Life and Death of Jeanne D'Arc, by A. Lang.
 Mary, Queen of Scots, from Her Birth to Her Flight into England, by D. H. Fleming; or, Life of Mary, Queen of Scots, by F. A. MacCunn.
 The Life of Queen Victoria, by the Duke of Argyll (Marquis of Lorne); or, Queen Victoria, a Biography, by Sidney Lee.
 The Life of Florence Nightingale, 2 v., by Sir E. Cook.
 The Story of My Life, by Helen Keller.

A Group of Letters and Journals.

- The Correspondence of William Cowper, 4 v.; or, Selections from Cowper's Letters, ed. by T. Wright. (World's Classics, 1s.)
 Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle, 2 v.
 The Letters of Robert Louis Stevenson, 4 v., ed. by S. Colvin.
 The Journal Intime of Henri-Frédéric Amiel; trans. by Mrs. H. Ward.
 The Journal of the Rev. John Wesley, 4 v. (Dent, Everyman.)

Group of Contemporary Biographies.

- Twenty Years at Hull House with Autobiographical Notes, by Jane Addams.
 The Promised Land, by Mary Antin.
 General Booth, by G. S. Railton.
 Luther Burbank, His Life and Work, by H. S. Williams.
 Edison, His Life and Inventions, 2 v., by F. L. Dyer and T. S. Martin.
 Tahan, Out of Savagery into Civilization, an Autobiography, by J. K. Griffiths. (Life of a half-breed Indian.)
 Reminiscences, by John Morley.
 John Redmond, the Man and the Demand; a Biographical Study in Irish Politics, by L. G. Redmond-Howard.
 A Far Journey, by A. M. Rihbany. (Life of a Syrian who has risen to a position of influence in America.)

The Beloved Physician, Edward Livingstone Trudeau, by S. Chalmers. (The man who spent his life in fighting tuberculosis at Saranac.)
 Up from Slavery, by Booker T. Washington.
 My Larger Life, by Booker T. Washington.

A Group Not to be Omitted.

Father and Son, by Edmund Gosse.
 Autobiography of John Stuart Mill.
 Memoirs of M. de Blowitz, by H. G. de Blowitz. (Late Paris Correspondent of London Times.)
 Sir Philip Sidney, Type of English Chivalry in the Elizabethan Age, by H. R. Fox-Bourne. (Heroes of the Nations.)
 Apologia Pro Vita Sua, Being A History of His Religious Opinions, by John Henry, Cardinal Newman.
 Life and Letters of Frederick William Robertson, 2 v., ed. by S. A. Brooke.

But we have already run considerably over the hundred, which may not be a serious fault after all. If there had been room, we should like to have mentioned some further Canadian biographies: "Laura Secord," by Currie; "Strathcona," by Beckles Willson; "Sir Oliver Mowat," by Biggar; "Hon. Alexander Mackenzie," by Buckingham and Ross, and "Sandford Fleming," by Burpee.

Some other volumes of the "English Men of Letters Series" might claim a place in our list, especially perhaps Keats and Defoe; and I should like to have added "William Morris," by Mackail, and "Matthew Arnold," by Saintsbury. If there was any likelihood of their being read, we should add the Letters of Edward Fitzgerald, of Horace Walpole, and "The Diary and Letters of Fanny Burney" (Mde. d'Arblay).

"From Log-Cabin to White House, the Life of President Garfield," by Thayer, has been a favourite; and "The Life of Daniel O'Connell," by Dunlop, and "William Pitt, Jr.," by Rosebery, might be candidates for a place in the list.

Finally, we might mention two other good lives of missionaries: "Robert and Mary Moffat," by their son, J. S. Moffat, and "Pennell of the Afghan Frontier, the Life of Theodore Leighton Pennell," by Mrs. Pennell.

MISS BLACK: I am sure we all recognize that this has been a most helpful address and we will look forward to reading Mr. Sykes' list of biographies in the Minutes which will be published before our next convention.

DR. HARDY: Perhaps you will be interested to know that 68 libraries outside of Toronto have registered according to our records. There may be some who have not registered, and if so I shall be glad if you will give me your names before you depart.

So far this year 84 libraries have paid their fees amounting to \$215. I might say, however, that five cities have not handed in their fees, but they are all good for their fees.

If you will assemble on the steps in front of this building immediately the convention concludes this sitting a photograph will be taken of the Association.

MISS BLACK: In connection with the afternoon meeting I hope that as many of you as have problems bearing on any aspect of library work will be present.

The convention concluded at 12.00 o'clock noon.



